The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3316. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR NEWS.

Particulars of the Engagement of Monday.

Determined Bravery of the Union Forces.

THE REBELS DRIVEN BACK.

Loss of a Train of One Hundred Wagons.

OUR ARMY MASSING NEAR WASHINGTON.

RUMORS OF JACKSON'S MOVEMENTS.

DISPOSITION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

Their Retreat Toward Thoroughfare Gap.

Interesting Details of the Recent Battles.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM THE WEST.

FROM THE BATTLE FIELD.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 3—Evening.

Eleven hundred paroled prisoners, some of whom were taken by the enemy as far back as Thursday, at Manassas, arrived here this evening at Aqueduct Bridge, Georgetown, and report that Gen. LEE has established his headquarters three miles beyond Bull Run, on the Warrenton Turnpike. The only force at Fairfax was STUART's Cavalry, he being there in person.

The rebels assisted the men in the burial of our dead, last night, whom they stripped of their clothing, with the exception of their pants. Our men say the enemy at the time were so hungry that they rushed for the haversacks of our killed and wounded. Our men saw the soldiers of the enemy marching to the rear on the Warrenton turnpike, toward Thoroughfare Gap.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

The city to-night was in a state of great excitement, and not without some substantial cause. Crowds were gathered at all the hotels, and on the streets, discussing and speculating on the future. It may here be said that while the more timid of our citizens apprehend danger from the rebel movements, there are stout hearts that are not intimidated.

Last night there was a series of skirmishes along the whole front, during which we lost two of our best Generals, and other valuable officers. According to prevalent reports, it was HOOKER's Division which was mainly if not altogether engaged in driving back the rebels; but the one mile of skirmishing was attended with much loss of life.

At 4 o'clock this morning a train of one hundred wagons, with Commissary stores, was intercepted by the enemy between Fairfax and Centreville, and taken off toward Manassas before the party could be overtaken. They secured the entire train. So soon as this raid in the rear of our army at Centreville was known, the necessity of guarding that direction became apparent, and at noon the whole Army of Virginia had abandoned Centreville, and were massed this side of Fairfax Court-house. At noon they again took up the line of march, and this evening the advance was in sight of Munson's Hill. The enemy's cavalry followed them in the distance, but made no attack, and the entire movement was being accomplished in excellent order.

At noon to-day Gen. McCLELLAN rode out to meet the returning column, and was received with great demonstrations of gratification and pleasure by the army.

The works for the defence of Washington are all in an excellent condition, and are strongly manned by experienced artillerists. The gunboats now lining the Potomac are doubtless designed to prevent any attempt to interrupt the navigation of that river. The Cabinet meeting to-day was long-continued, and the public is no doubt true that it had reference to our present condition. The Government, it is apparent, is exerting every energy for the city's defence. It may be safely asserted there is no panic here, but of course there is naturally a generally expressed solicitude regarding the future.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS ON THE FIELD.

Particulars of the Death of Gen. Stevens—The Rebels Commanded by Jackson in Person—Capture of One of our Supply Trains.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1862.

From a gentleman who left Fairfax Court-house at 11 o'clock, yesterday, we learn the particulars of the death of Brig.-Gen. ISAAC I. STEVENS, of Oregon.

Gen. STEVENS' Brigade had been dispatched from Centreville to drive back a body of the enemy, who had made their appearance about two and a half miles this side of the latter place, toward Fairfax Court-house, and were interfering with our transportation and ambulance trains. While at the head of his brigade, on horseback, driving the enemy through the woods, he was struck in the breast by a Minié ball, and instantly killed.

His son, a Captain in the New-York Seventy-ninth, and at the time Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the brigade, was wounded, but how badly our informant could not ascertain.

The rebels were finally driven from their position, with considerable loss.

The bodies of a rebel Colonel and two First Lieutenants were found in the woods this morning. Our informant could not ascertain their names.

A wounded rebel prisoner states that the rebel force in the fight on Monday evening was commanded by JACKSON in person. The attack was made by the rebels at a point between Centreville and Fairfax Court-house, about 4½ in the afternoon, and continued until dark, when the rebels were driven back a mile and a half, with considerable loss.

The force engaged on our side were part of Gen. RENO's and Gen. KEARNEY's Divisions, with Gen. STEVENS' Brigade in the advance. The following regiments were engaged: First, Fortieth, Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and First New-York; Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, and Third and Fourth Maine.

Early on Monday morning, STUART's rebel cavalry made a dash upon our supply trains, about half way between Fairfax Court-house and Centreville, and captured one hundred wagons loaded with commissary stores. From this fact, probably arose the rumor that a battle had been fought.

A surgeon, who was taken prisoner by the rebels on Friday last, succeeded, yesterday, in making his escape to this city. He states that the rebels robbed him of all his money, watch, and case of surgical instruments, compelling him to attend to their wounded, and giving him to eat, during the four days he was a prisoner, three hard army biscuits.

A portion of Gen. BANKS' corps was also in the fight.

BULL RUN BATTLE-GROUND, Sunday, Aug. 31, 1862.

I am, as you will perceive by the above date, in the midst of stirring scenes, and events transpire with more rapidity than the most rapid phonographer could indite. I shall not attempt, at this time, to furnish you with many details which would be of great interest to your readers, because these cannot be given at this time without exposing some facts which at least for the present, should not be known, and because I have neither the time or convenience to enable me to do justice to the subject.

In a word, JACKSON's rebel force (estimated at 70,000 men, with an immense supply of artillery) is in a corner where it cannot escape, except through our lines. His rear is against the mountains bordering Thoroughfare Gap, on the Manassas Junction Railroad, and the Gap, *which is only wide enough for a single wagon-road, with impassable hills on either side, is most effectually blockaded by rocks, blasted at the sides of the Gap, and the pass filled with the debris.* A portion of McDOWELL's command also stands ready to render any attempt to skedaddle without artillery a very dangerous undertaking. In front of this rebel force are KING's, HOOKER's, KEARNEY's, a part of COX's, and RICKETT's Divisions, with BANKS' Division as a reserve, near Catlett's Station. The series of engagements which had commenced the previous Wednesday, on the banks of the Rappahannock, were concluded on Sunday evening, when a large force of the enemy turned our right flank by crossing above the Warrenton or Sulphur Springs, with the evident intention of sweeping down our flank and rear, which, had they been able to accomplish, would have been fatal to our army. This flank movement, though most skillfully executed, failed in its main object, and because of the non-arrival of HOOKER's and KEARNEY's Divisions in time, Gen. POPE was compelled to do the next best thing, which was to hold the enemy in check until the expected reinforcements arrived. The rebel army gradually made a northerly direction toward White Plains, (our troops following closely,) with a view of uniting with EWELL's command, who had crossed the Rappahannock at the base of the Blue Ridge, and was making haste to get through Thoroughfare Gap. KING's Division, (late McDOWELL's,) which had been ordered up from the centre (near the Rappahannock Station) to the right on Sunday, returned through Warrenton on Monday, passed through Baltimore on the old Alexandria turnpike, his advance reaching the Thoroughfare Gap Thursday, just in time to obstruct the passage of EWELL's command. A desperate fight took place at the Gap between the Second Regiment of Sharpshooters, (Col. POST, of New-York,) which was the commencement of active hostilities in the new location. In the fight, which lasted two hours, (until nightfall,) the Brooklyn Fourteenth was prominently engaged and supported Regular Battery B. Gen. POPE only wanted the enemy kept at bay for five hours, for KEARNEY's and HOOKER's Divisions to come up, and to let them pass through and fall into the trap prepared for them. How admirably the plan succeeded, you have read at the commencement of this letter, by the position of affairs as they stand to-day. Late at night KING's Division, having accomplished the object of its mission, fell back four miles to near the Manassas Junction Railroad, and EWELL and his cohorts promptly marched through the Gap. During the night KEARNEY's and HOOKER's Divisions came up, and took a position at the left of KING's command. A desperate engagement was fought at this point the next day, Friday—the rebels 55,000 strong, it is said, commanded by Gen. HILL—our troops holding their ground at nightfall.

HOOKER's Division reached Warrenton Junction on Monday last, and on Wednesday—the day after the destructive raid by the rebels upon the Orange and Alexandria Railroad—marched toward Catlett's Station, where, at 12 o'clock M., the commands of PATTERSON and SICKLES—the latter commanded by Col. NELSON TAYLOR, late Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third New-York District—became engaged with a strong rebel force, posted in a belt of pine woods westerly of the railroad, with a battery of four pieces protecting the track itself. Our artillery had not come up, but nevertheless our troops went at the work with spirit, drove the enemy from the woods at the point of the bayonet, when the Fourth and Second Regiments of SICKLES' command plunged forward in the face of a deadly fire, and without the aid of artillery, promptly captured the battery that had made such havoc in their ranks, and treated their enemies to a little artillery practice with the same guns. This was one of the most spirited and desperate charges made during the whole war. The engagement lasted one hour and fifteen minutes, when the rebels retreated toward Manassas Junction. Our loss, owing to the strong position of the enemy, was much greater, undoubtedly, than theirs. Our loss is estimated at three hundred—some say six hundred—sixty of whom were killed. A full list of the killed and wounded cannot be obtained for some days yet. Among the killed are Lieut. MURPHY, Company E, Second Excelsior; Lieut. [illegible], Company G, Second Excelsior. Wounded—Lieut.-Col. POTTER, in command of Second Excelsior; Adjutant POWELL, Second Excelsior; Capt. GREEN, Company D, Second Excelsior. After the fight, and the balance of the division having come up, the whole command moved forward to Manassas Junction, and last night occupied a prominent position in the cordon drawn around the rebel force.

RENO's Division, which was in the retrograde movement from Culpepper, crossed the Rappahannock Monday night, and during the Rappahannock battle occupied a position near the centre, on the following Saturday (last) went to Warrenton, thence to Sulphur Springs, returned and camped near Warrenton on Monday, Tuesday noon started in the direction of Haymarket, and after some fighting on Wednesday, is in the position this A. M. indicated above.

It is Sunday, and both armies are busily occupied in removing the wounded and burying the dead who fell in the desperate battle of yesterday, (Saturday,) which lasted from an early hour in the morning until darkness compelled the contending forces to cease the work of carnage. Up to this hour only one gun has been fired to-day, and that was a 20-pound shot sent into a squadron of cavalry who seemed to make a dash through the strong line of sentinels that hems them in. The cannon had the desired effect. There is a current report this morning that STUART, with 1,500 of his cavalry, got out of their cage last night through SIGEL's command. If they did escape, rely upon it they did not make a break at the part indicated. Bull Run bridge is now being repaired, and the cars will soon be running to Manassas Junction again. To-morrow—who shall foretell of the morrow?—another desperate battle, doubtless, and in the end a complete triumph of the Union arms. No one here doubts the result. Still, the rebels are desperate and slippery, and may possibly get out of their present position. But I do not see how they can escape until they first whip our army. That they cannot do.

We append a few additional names of killed and wounded, picked up at random: Lieut.-Col. BACHIE, 87th New-York, (Col. DODGE,) wounded at Manassas Junction and taken prisoner; JACK MOSEY, Co. A, 87th New-York; C. VERPLANK, Co. I, 87th New-York, slightly injured by spent ball. Lieut. STRONG, of Co. H, Lieut. DUNCAN, of Co. F, and Lieut. HENDRICKSON of the 87th New-York, are safe. At the Manassas skirmish nearly all the members of Cos. A, D, I and K, of the 87th New-York, were captured, together with Lieut.-Col. BACHIE, Capts. LESTER, JACKSON, SCHUYLER, and LEYCRAFT, (brother-in-law of Alderman STRONG, Brooklyn;) Lieut. JUDGE, Co. I, Adj. HUDSON, Serg.-Major CHARLES HUGHES, Lieut. BECKWITH, Co. K, and others. R. HENRY RYDER, Color-bearer, escaped with the colors by secreting himself in the bushes until nightfall, when he started on foot for Alexandria. Company F, of this regiment, is at Alexandria, guarding commissary stores. Lieut. AMMERMAN, of Co. C, is safe. JAMES SHEHAN, of Great Bend, Penn., brakeman on the cars, was shot and killed by guerrillas in the attack upon Bristow Station; the telegraph operator at Manassas Junction was wounded; JOHN HENNESSY, citizen and cook, was murdered *at the same place.* Wounded at Bull Run yesterday—JAMES E. TEACHMAN, Co. G, 2d New-Jersey; JAMES T. DAVIS, Co. I, 12th Ohio; WM. TOWNLEY, Co. I, 1st New-Jersey; GEORGE CLARKSON, Co. I, 1st New-Jersey; JOHN MULHATTE, Co. C, 46th Pennsylvania. PETER SNOOK, Co. F, 12th Ohio, died in temporary hospital near Bull Run Creek.

I must bring this letter to a close; a battery is just now opened, perhaps the work of to-morrow may be commenced to-day.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

From the Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin.

On Monday morning intelligence was received at headquarters that the divisions of HILL and LONGSTREET intended to appear on our right in force and cut off our supply trains. To prevent this consummation, the division of Gen. RENO was dispatched by Gen. POPE to Fairfax Court-house. It was also deemed prudent to commence the evacuation of Centreville, to cover our base of operations, inasmuch as Gens. HILL and LONGSTREET were known to be in force some distance toward Washington from the battle-field of Saturday, and as a reconnoissance to the front had revealed an anticipated movement in the same direction by the enemy.

The army of Virginia commenced retiring toward Fairfax Court-house on Monday at 9 o'clock, RENO's division leading the march and McDOWELL's corps following.

As RENO's division was pursuing its line of march, and when within one mile and a half of Fairfax Court-house, a heavy volley from a force of riflemen came pouring in upon them from the woods to the right of the road. This occurred at 4 P. M. The rebel force was a detachment from Gen. HILL's division, and was commanded by Gen. STEWART.

The volley was almost entirely received by Gen. STEVENS' brigade, composed of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, Eighth Michigan, Fiftieth Pennsylvania, One Hundredth Pennsylvania, and Forty-sixth New-York.

RENO and STEVENS immediately formed their commands in line of battle to repel the attack of the enemy, now concealed in the thick shrubbery of the woods. Gen. STEVENS rode up and down his lines gallantly rallying his men, and unintimidated by repeated volleys from the concealed enemy.

Unable to cope with them in the position they then held, Gen. STEVENS ordered his men to fix bayonets and charge them out through the woods. This order was gallantly responded to by his men, who pressed the enemy and drove them before them with great slaughter. While thus charging them, Gen. STEVENS was hit with a Minie ball and instantly killed, but not until the enemy had been routed. Capt. STEVENS, the son of the General, was also wounded in the hand. KEARNEY's batteries now opened on the rebel forces, causing a havoc among the rebel ranks. Skirmishing was kept up for about three hours, when the enemy retreated, and the train passed on unmolested.

Your correspondent passed over the battle-ground at 10 o'clock on Monday evening. The enemy's loss was heavy. Their dead lay in furrows where the first volley from STEVENS's brigade went whistling among them, and I thought the penalty for this raid was amply severe.

ADDITIONAL LISTS OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The following is a list of patients in the Cliffburn Hospital, Washington, entered on Monday:

James Aston, Co. E, 1st Penn. Res.; Thos. Anderson, Co. A, 25th Ohio; A. B. Ames, Co. C, 16th Mass.; J. S. Abbott, Co. A, 19th Ind.; G. J. Baker, Co. D, 19th Ind.; J. W. Curtis, Co. F, 2d Me.; John Collins, Co. E, 7th N. H.; James Cook, Co. C, 105th N. Y.; E. D. Coffer, Co. B, 16th Mass.; Jacob Pam, Co. D, 1st Penn. Cav.; H. Finderson, Co. K, 2d Md.; —— Fitzgerald, Co. C, 2d N. H.; Lawrence Finnegan, Co. C, 17th N. Y.; Henry Frank, Co. I, 29th N. Y.; J. Foster, Co. H, 1st Vt.; J. H. Goeck, Co. F, 3d Mich.; Davis Glass, Co. D, 63d Penn.; W. J. Graham, Co. D, 100th Penn.; Gustavus Gillhoff, Co. I, 21st N. Y.; J. Goodenough, Co. D, 101st N. Y.; J. J. Gross, Co. G, 100th Penn.; J. K. Jones, Co. E, 19th Ind.; Wm. Lahm, Co. D, 17th N. Y.; J. Love, Co. F, 12th N. Y.; Sergt. J. R. Lorme, Co. E, 55th Ohio; D. Morgan, Co. H, 5th Ohio; N. G. Mead, Co. G, 10th N. Y.; Geo. R. McLeod, Co. G, 10th N. Y.; Henry Metz, Co. I, 20th N. Y.; J. P. Mahan, Co. D, 5th N. Y.; James McGinnis, Co. A, 19th Ind.; G. S. Montgomery, Co. G, 57th Penn.; James M. Norwood, Co. F, 1st Mass.; W. A. Ninean, Co. D, 1st Mich. Cav.; Isaac C. Oderkirk, Co. K, 34th N. Y.; W. J. Petersley, Co. I, 5th N. Y.; Wm. Renkle, Co. G, 100th Penn.; James T. Sally, Co. D, 2d Mass.; Ferdinand Schmitter, Co. K, 5th Mich.; Sergt. George B. Smith, Co. A, 11th Mass.; Frank Smith, Co. C, 3d Me.; W. H. Snoger, Co. B, 100th Penn.; Fras. Schlagel, Co. B, 21st N. Y.; Benj. Smith, 17th N. Y.; Edward Strong, Co. B, 16th Mich.; W. Taylor, Co. B, 1st Penn. Res.; E. Wellingham, Co. G, 48th Penn.; C. L. Willis, Co. F, 13th Mass.; Jerry Wise, Co. A, 5th Va.; Corp. Fred. Walsh, Co. D, 8th Mich.; James Wilmore, Co. K, 79th N. Y.; J. T. Watson, Co. B, 19th Ind.

The following were sent in to-day from the recent battles:

Corp. G. McCafery, Co. D, 5th Va., sick; J. Spencer, Co. I, 5th Va., sick; H. K. Mead, Co. B, 5th Va., sick; A. B. Rucker, Co. D, 5th Va., sick; John Wallace, Co. B, 5th Va., sick; J. H. Childers, Co. I, 5th Va., sick; F. Sprokes, Co. I, 5th Va., sick; E. W. Curtis, Co. D, 5th Va., sick; S. McCommas, Co. D, 5th Va., sick; M. McDaniel, Co. D, 5th Va., sick; Sergt. J. S. Justiss, Co. D, 5th Va., sick; J. J. Dishman, Co. B, 5th Va., sick; N. J. Pack, Co. F, 5th Va., sick; Barnard, Co. F, 5th Va., sick; J. H. Numahan, Co. E, 5th Va., sick; J. A. Davis, Co. H, 5th Va., sick; M. Farris, Co. D, 5th Va., sick; L. Johnston, Co. D, 5th Va., sick; W. Hays, Co. D, 5th Va., sick; G. W. Mann, Co. G, 5th Va., sick; A. Collins, Co. E, 5th Va., sick; M. Workman, Co. D, 5th Va., sick; Wm. Justiss, Co. E, 5th Va., sick; T. Loeswick, Co. K, 5th Va., wounded; L. A. Dickey, 2d N. H., wounded; Corp. H. Dodge, Co. D, 104th N. Y., sick; A. Wykoff, Co. C, 76th N. Y., sick; J. T. Irvan, Co. A, 24th New-York, sick; A. Warren, Co. E, 26th New-York, sick; J. Barry, Co. B, 5th Pennsylvania, wounded; C. A. Hurlbert, Co. B, 7th Wisconsin, wounded; A. Bissett, Co. B, 7th Wisconsin, wounded; J. Wittneck, Co. F, 2d Penn., wounded; G. S. Hoover, Co. A, 12th Mass., wounded; G. Perry, Co. F, 83d Penn., sick; Corp. H. P. J. Vandervesten, Co. A, 1st Reg. Sickles Brigade, sick; Isaac P. Thomas, Co. A, 4th Penn., sick; H. Wisner, Co. E, 100th Penn., wounded; J. Lindsey, Co. B, 72d Penn., sick; G. F. Munson, Co. F, 12th Mass., wounded; G. N. Davis, Co. F, 12th Mass., wounded; A. Yushing, Co. I, 76th N. Y., sick; C. E. Wolste, Co. I, 10th N. Y., sick; V. W. Lorendo, 8th Mass. Battery, sick; Sergt. J. Campbell, Co. I, 97th N. Y., wounded; —— Bedell, Co. H, 17th U. S., wounded; F. McGrannigan, Co. K, 73d Penn., wounded; P. Smith, Co. E, 2d Md., sick; F. Wood, Co. K, 2d Md., sick; E. M. Whittaker, Co. A, 56th Penn., sick; A. W. Dunn, 56th Penn., sick; Corp. B. F. Culp, Co. D, 56th Penn., sick; Ord. Sergt. Rush, Co. F, 5th Va., wounded; W. J. Brown, Co. K, 2d Va., wounded; F. M. Rexroad, Co. E, 5th Va., sick; J. H. Clarke, Co. G, 2d Wis., sick; M. Keys, 16th Battery, sick; Corp. O. T. Kingsbury, Co. B, 23d N. Y., sick; N. Willis, Co. C, 23d N. Y., sick; A. McClain, Co. H, 23d N. Y., sick; O. Pervis, Co. E, 2d N. H., sick; F. Stevens, Co. D, 5th N. Y., sick; Corp. W. F. Pickett, Co. D, 40th N. Y., sick; A. Merian, Co. F, 2d Va., sick; G. H. Ingram, Co. F, 2d N. Y., sick; D. Burvis, Co. E, 107th Penn.; Corp. T. Flood, Co. D, 16th Mass., sick; F. Bradley, Co. D, 16th Mass., sick; J. Collins, Co. D, 16th Mass., sick; J. Kelly, Co. I, 75th Penn., sick; G. W. Black, Co. A, 2d B., wounded; Corp. F. Howe, 12th U. S. Battery, wounded; W. J. Lewis, Co. F, 4th N. Y., sick; Sergt. C. Waseman, Co. F, 34th N. Y., sick; O. G. Broom, Co. F, 34th N. Y., wounded; W. Pierson, Co. E, 34th N. Y., wounded.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Rebels Within Thirty-nine Miles of Cincinnati.

The Citizens Fortifying the Hills on the Kentucky Shore.

The Kentucky Legislature in Session at Louisville.

Defeats of the Guerrillas in Tennessee and Missouri, and Capture of Poindexter.

Baton Rouge Destroyed by the Nationals.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 2—10 P. M.

The excitement has been very high here all the afternoon.

The citizens are enrolling themselves rapidly in the different Wards.

Large numbers are working on fortifications on the Kentucky hills.

Gov. TOD arrived here this afternoon, and is in communication with the military authorities.

The utmost exertions are being made for the defence of the city.

The rebels, it is stated, are from twenty to thirty thousand strong, and are reported to be at Boyle's Station, 39 miles from this city. They are expected to arrive opposite the fortifications on Thursday.

The Forty-fifth and Fifty-ninth Ohio Regiments are falling back slowly to Covington.

Our pickets are all out.

All the steamboats have been ordered to remain on this side of the river.

Gen. GILBERT's command, which fell back from Lexington, reached Frankfort last night. Some apprehensions were felt for their safety.

There is no telegraphic communication south of Falmouth.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

Business is still suspended, and active preparations continue for defence. Martial law is in full force. All citizens are compelled to enroll themselves in their respective Wards, and will be organized and put on duty on the fortifications.

Reports are conflicting as to the whereabouts of the rebels. Telegraphic communication is open to Boyd's Station.

FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Sept. 2.

The State Legislature assembled at the capitol to-day.

In the Senate, Mr. SPEED, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the House bill to organize the Union Gun Artillery Corps of the State of Kentucky. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

In the House, Mr. THOMAS offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of calling out immediately 50,000 men, to serve for thirty or sixty days, for the purpose of expelling the Confederate armies from Kentucky.

Mr. BURNAM offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of those having command of our military forces to take the most speedy measures to drive the invading rebels from the limits of the State, and that any policy looking to the abandonment of the interior of the State and of removing our forces to the line of the Ohio River is unwise and impolitic.

The Mayor's proclamation is being nobly responded to.

Citizens are enrolling themselves in the Wards, and Home Guard companies are ready for service.

Maj.-Gen. WRIGHT has declared martial law in Jefferson County.

There is great excitement throughout this city.

The cotton brokers are removing their cotton across the river, and numerous citizens are removing their valuables, fearing that the rebels will attempt to capture the city.

FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

Col. MUNDY's Kentucky Regiment had a severe fight near Woodbury, on Thursday, with FORREST's guerrillas. Eight of the latter were killed, thirty wounded, and fifteen taken prisoners. Our loss was one killed and five wounded.

The guerrillas are committing great outrages in DeKalb County, and are sending Union men South.

The guerrillas made an attack on fifteen men in a stockade near McMinnville, on the railroad, and were repulsed with heavy loss.

Seventy-five bags of a left back Northern mail reached here to-night.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

Steps having been taken for confiscating the property of TRUSTEN POLK, formerly United States Senator from this District, Capt. TURNBULL, Chief of the United States Police, has been ordered to seize the same, both real and personal, and take an inventory thereof.

POLK's property is estimated to be worth $100,000. He long since placed himself under the protection of the rebel government.

The old Merchants' Exchange was closed yesterday by order of the Provost Marshal.

There was general evidence of disloyal demonstrations, and they will be punished should they appear.

The Association was thoroughly disloyal, and its property will be confiscated.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS AT WHEDON.

GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 2—1 P. M., VIA CAIRO—4 P. M.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Col. DENNIS, with from four to five hundred men, met with rebel cavalry yesterday a few miles west of Whedon, in superior force, driving them and whipping them badly. The enemy left 110 dead on the field, and their wounded are estimated at over 200. Our loss is 5 killed and 40 wounded.

U. S. GRANT, Major-Gen. Commanding.

CAPTURE OF THE GUERRILLA POINDEXTER.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Tuesday, Sept. 2.

POINDEXTER, the notorious leader of guerrilla bands in Missouri, was caught last night twenty miles from Hudson, on the Hannibal and Missouri Railroad, while he was asleep in a house.

POINDEXTER has since been condemned as a spy, and will suffer death.

A FORCED LOAN.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

Gov. GAMBLE yesterday made a requisition on the Banks and Savings Institutions for $150,000 to buy arms.

The requisition was made in anticipation of the money to be collected under the recent assessment order.

It is understood that the Banks have responded favorably, and placed the amount at the disposal of the Governor.

The hope was entertained by the Secessionists that the order would not be enforced to the full amount, but this is dissipated.

The full amount will be assessed and collected.

BATON ROUGE DESTROYED BY OUR FORCES.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The *Inquirer* of this city makes the following statement:

Baton Rouge has been completely destroyed by our troops. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE had demanded its surrender. He had a large army with him.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS IN SOUTHEASTERN MISSOURI.

GREENVILLE, Mo., Monday, Sept. 1.

Major LEFFERTS has obtained another signal success over the guerrillas in Southeast Missouri, with a squadron of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, two companies of the Twenty-fourth Missouri Volunteers, and one howitzer of No. 2 Missouri Artillery. The Major attacked Col. WHITE, whose force was estimated at 1,600 men, about 12 miles south of Pittman's Ferry, on Current River, and after a desperate conflict of an hour's duration, completely routed WHITE, capturing all his wagons and equipage, and taking many prisoners; also a number of horses and mules. Our loss in killed and wounded is not stated, but it is slight compared with that of the enemy.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST, IN THE FIELD, FORT SCOTT, Kansas, Aug. 26.

The greatest activity prevails here in getting the army ready for an immediate advance towards Arkansas. Gen. BLUNT, commanding the forces here, has received information that all the troops in the Department of Kansas, and all those in Southwest Missouri, including all the recent levy of militia, will be concentrated at such point as he shall designate. This portion of the army is finely equipped, and contains four complete batteries of eight guns each. The troops have been brigaded, and the different Commanders ordered to move their commands to a suitable place east and south of Fort Scott, where a good supply of foraging, grass, fuel, and good healthy water, can be obtained.

Information has just been received here, confirming the report that the rebels are concentrating in large numbers at Cross Hollow, Ark., with the intention of marching north, proposing to take Fort Scott, then Fort Leavenworth.

PIKE had made a speech to his men, saying he intended to be quartered in Fort Leavenworth before snow fell. There is no mistaking that such is the idea held out to the rebel force now concentrating at Cross Hollow, and the recent expedition, under COCKRELL and COFFEE, to Lone Jack, was for the purpose of escorting the new levies down to Arkansas. Hundreds of men followed them, and they had the two pieces of the Indiana Battery, which they captured at Lone Jack, but they were mostly without arms.

Day before yesterday, QUANTRELL and HAYS' bands came upon six companies of the Second Kansas, and three companies of the Sixth Kansas near Lamar. Major CAMPBELL and Capt. GREENO, of the Sixth, attacked them with 600 of their men, and had a severe fight. Two men were killed, and 23 wounded. Lieut.-Col. BASSETT, commanding the Second Kansas, marched upon the opposite side of the stream out of danger. Wounded men say that the rebels lost about 100, and if BASSETT had helped, they would have whipped them. Col. CLOUD left his force the day before to report at this place. All say that had he been there QUANTRELL and HAYS would have been taken.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S MOVEMENTS.

The Report of His Marching Upon Baltimore, and How it Originated.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

Stonewall JACKSON is on his way to Baltimore, *via* Leesburgh, with 40,000 men. He intends crossing near Edwards' Ferry.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

A previous dispatch mentioned that Stonewall JACKSON was marching on Baltimore, *via* Leesburgh. The following is the report as published in the *Inquirer*, of this city:

"We have a report that JACKSON is on his way to Baltimore, *via* Leesburgh, with 40,000 men, and that he intends crossing at or near Edwards' Ferry."

NOTE.—This story, we are informed, originated in the fact of a few planks having been loosened on the Chain Bridge—which, be it known, is not a chain bridge, but a wooden one. Another source of the rumor may be the following, which is going the rounds:

"An escaped Union Surgeon, late a prisoner, states that he overheard a conversation, a few days since, between the rebel Gens. STUART and WILCOX, from which he inferred that a strong force of the enemy diverged from the main body between Gordonsville and Thoroughfare, and are now marching up the Valley for Harper's Ferry."

THE LATEST NEWS FROM OUR ARMY.

Dispatches to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* state that Falls Church has been evacuated by our troops.

The wounded who were in the hospitals at Falls Church have arrived in Washington.

The railroad bridge over Bull Run has again been destroyed by the rebels.

The latest from Maj.-Gen. POPE's army headquarters says that his whole column was falling back toward Washington.

WAR MATTERS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

An erroneous report has been in circulation here that Gov. CURTIN had telegraphed to the Secretary of War that he insisted on Pennsylvania troops being placed under Major-Gen. McCLELLAN.

The intelligence from Washington that the army is falling back to the fortifications, has given rise to the expression of opinions regarding the propriety of sending troops away, when they may be required for the defence of the State. A large number have already gone, and more are preparing to go.

MORE REGIMENTS EN ROUTE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

The Twentieth Maine Regiment, Col. AMES, and the Thirty-sixth Massachusetts, Col. BOWMAN, embarked this afternoon, by steamer *Merrimac*, for the seat of war.

FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 2.

From all accounts recruiting has been very active throughout the State for the past few days. The State will probably be ready for the draft about the 10th. Gen. BUSTEED was in town to-day on the invitation of the Governor. It is supposed his business was connected with the draft.

GEN. CORCORAN IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

Gen. CORCORAN, accompanied by Alderman DAYTON, is at Congress Hall.

The General comes here to forward the raising of a regiment.

Political Matters in New-Jersey, &c.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, meets in this city to-morrow.

Delegates are arriving from different parts of the State, and considerable canvassing is now going on.

The funeral of the late Gen. TAYLOR will take place on Friday, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence at Clinton, Hunterdon County.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S NEW COMMAND.

The Arrangements for the Care of the Wounded.

RETURN OF UNION PRISONERS.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S NEW COMMAND.

The following is the correct form in which the order with reference to Gen. McCLELLAN has been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 122.—Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN will have command of the fortifications of Washington and of all the troops for the defence of the Capital. By command of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The reappointment of Gen. McCLELLAN is principally due to the wishes of the army itself. A distinguished Major-General who has been opposed to Gen. McCLELLAN's strategy, stated to-night that circumstances compelled him to admit that the soldiers demand McCLELLAN for their leader. Gen. McCLELLAN has spent the whole day in the field, returning late this evening, personally superintending the disposition of the forces detailed for the defence of the city.

GROUNDLESS RUMORS.

Reports have reached here, from time to time, of certain regiments having been nearly annihilated, when, after the lapse of a few days, the rumors prove groundless, the reappearance of numerous stragglers being the best refutation of the exaggerations.

Washington is comparatively quiet, the excitement of the past two days having subsided. Such disposition has been made of the troops within the last twenty-four hours as to restore confidence.

THE RECENT BATTLES.

A General Officer, who was in all recent conflicts, states that we could not have had over thirty thousand men actually engaged, and gives it as his opinion that the enemy's force was about eighty thousand. Our losses he estimated at about ten thousand.

RETURNED PRISONERS.

Over 1,100 soldiers, captured by rebels in late battles and discharged on parole, arrived in Georgetown this evening.

DISPOSITION OF THE REBEL FORCES.

They report that Gen. LEE's headquarters on Tuesday morning was three miles beyond Bull Run; they saw but few rebel camps between Bull Run and Washington. A Georgia regiment, and STUART's rebel cavalry, and STUART himself, were stationed at Fairfax Court-house. Gen. LEE and staff were at Fairfax this morning; but, after a short stay, returned to his headquarters beyond Centreville. These men assisted in burying our dead, which the rebels had stripped of all their clothing, excepting their shirts. They estimate the number of our killed on Saturday at four hundred.

REBEL PRISONERS.

Some rebel prisoners captured in the fight of Monday, were brought into Alexandria to-day. They belonged principally to South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana regiments, and had eaten scarcely anything for three days previous to their capture.

FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

The general feeling here to-night is much more cheerful than last night. The most serious evil we have to encounter is the war of factions which rages in our midst, preventing harmony of counsel and unity of action, and paralyzes the Government. The power of the nation is unbroken. The army is still strong. The enemy is weaker with each successive effort.

ARREST OF DELINQUENT OFFICERS.

A large number of officers have been arrested here in the streets and hotels, by Gen. HALLECK's orders, for being absent from their regiments without leave, and the names of more than a score will be stricken from the rolls of the army.

GEN. HEINTZELMAN.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN was in the City to-day, actively engaged in official duties. By his dress he could not be distinguished from a common soldier. Like all military men, he is in favor of filling up the old regiments instead of organizing new ones.

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED MILITIA CLERKS.

Department clerks have been organized as militia to the number of seventeen hundred, and will be armed and commence drilling to-morrow. The men from Public works will be added to make a regiment of eighteen hundred.

GENERAL NEWS.

Senator FESSENDEN arrived this morning and applied to Gen. HALLECK for a flag of truce to recover the body of his son, killed in the late fight and buried near Centreville. The request has not yet been granted.

A dispatch from Wheeling, to Gov. PIERPONT, yesterday, states that no fears are entertained of a raid there.

THE DRAFTED TROOPS.

The Secretary of War has decided to organize the drafted troops in District regiments, instead of using them to fill up the old ones.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE TAX LAW.

The following additional appointments have been made under the direct tax and excise law for the State of Maryland: Third District, PETER G. SAUERWEIN, of Baltimore; Assessor, WM. H. BEALE, of Baltimore. Fourth Collector, [illegible], of Frederick; Assessor, ISAAC [illegible], of Hagerstown.

For the District of Columbia: Collector, FRANCIS J. BOWEN; Assessor, PETER M. PEARSON.

For the Territory of Nevada: Collector, JAMES S. DILLEY; Assessor, WARREN WARREN.

SAMUEL W. HARLAN, of Elmstown, Ind., has been appointed Collector for the Fifth District of that State, in place of COLIN JACKSON, declined.

BOSTON BENEVOLENCE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

Eight freight car loads of hospital stores and supplies, which were contributed by the citizens of Boston on Sunday afternoon, arrived here this morning accompanied by Mayor WIGHTMAN, several members of the City Council, and a force of eighteen policemen. These immense contributions were forwarded in charge of ADAMS' Express Company, and were delivered at the Capitol free of charge for freight, the railroads forming the route, (via Worcester and Springfield to New-York, the Camden and Amboy Railroad, the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, and the Baltimore and Washington Railroad,) transporting the seventy tons of freight without charge, as their contribution toward the noble object.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The Fourth Onondaga (the *One Hundred and Forty-ninth*) was organized to-day. Col. BARNUM, late Major of the Twelfth, commands. There will be no draft for old Onondaga. The two new regiments, together with 400 men in the old regiments, leave less than 350 of the full quota under both calls to be raised.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Review of the National Guard—The Imperial Guard—A Fault to be Found with the Cunard Company—Tone of the Paris Press—The Drama, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1862.

The Emperor passed in review this week, for the first time since the reorganization of the Empire, the entire National Guard of Paris—that is to say, the entire Guard with the exception of those parts, in which the Republican element is in so large a majority that the Government has never deemed it prudent to place guns at their disposition. The National Guard, as you know, is the militia of the country, an armed body of citizens which stands between the Government and the people—to aid the Government when the people are wrong, or to aid the people when the Government is wrong—a body which holds the balance of power, which creates or puts down revolution, and which boasts that it is the conservator of the rights of the people as well as of those of the Government. It is composed of all citizens, without regard to rank, under the age of forty-five, but so many pretexts for exemption are admitted, that in fact the body is composed almost exclusively of the shop-keepers—the *petite bourgeoisie*. Thus the nobility and *bourgeoisie* manage in a great part to avoid duty in the militia, while from the fact that each man must furnish his own outfit, an immense number of poor men, not otherwise exempt, are excluded. All workmen of the class here called *ouvriers* are excluded, as well as all domestics. Thus, composed of trades-people in the main, the National Guard is supposed to take a great interest in preventing revolution, but at the same time it remains independent, and so far as regards the present dynasty, three-fourths of the Guard are probably unfriendly in principle. So that many conjectures find circulation as to the motive of calling out at this particular time the entire Guard, and among others, I have heard it said that the Emperor wished to hear some expression on the subject of Italy from this important element of his Empire. If this were indeed his wish, he was gratified, for in certain battalions of the Nationals, the cry of *Vive l'Italie* was freely uttered.

The number of the National Guard on parade at this review was about 30,000, of the Imperial Guard 20,000, and of the garrison of Paris, (the line,) 30,000. No foreigners of distinction were present, and the Emperor was accompanied by his son, by the Prince NAPOLEON, and by the Marshals and other officers of distinction in high commands.

The grand annual *fête* passed off this year with the usual illuminations and public amusements for the people. The crowd was unusually large, and no accident occurred to mar the pleasures of the day. The Emperor and Empress appeared in the crowd in the afternoon entirely unguarded, and received the ovations of the people. Many Italian flags were displayed from the windows of houses throughout the city by French people, while all the other foreign flags were displayed by the people of the nation to which the flags belonged. Many American flags were thus displayed by Americans for the moment living at Paris, while the *Constitutionnel* professes to have seen in the Faubourg St. Honoré the "flag of its love," the emblem of rebeldom, which is not improbable, as the number of secession families now here is considerable.

Speaking of flags reminds me of a complaint against the Cunard Company on the subject of flags, which I heard the other day from an American gentleman, a diplomat who had just arrived from New-York in one of the steamers of that Company. At Queenstown, it appears, the American flag, which is usually run up at the fore in compliment to the American mail which the line carries, was observed not to be the same as that used in coming out of the port of New-York. The one used at New-York had thirty-four stars; the one used on the British coast had but twenty-three—thus making an allowance for the eleven seceded stars of the Southern Confederacy. Not daring to suppose that a Company which had a mail contract with the American Government would thus voluntarily insult that Government, or that a line supported mainly by the trade and travel of New-York and Boston, would pay so little respect to the people of those cities as to thus flaunt their sympathy with Secession in their faces, the gentleman in question asked the Captain or some one in authority, if the twenty-three stars of the flag was not a mistake, and to his surprise and indignation, was informed that it was not. And when he remonstrated, he was informed that the Company reserved to themselves the right of decorating their own ships in whatever way they pleased, which, after all, is indeed, their right, but which, nevertheless ought to be recollected by Congress the next time an American Company ask for a Transatlantic mail contract.

The secession journals for a few days past say little about the subject of mediation or intervention. But they amuse themselves with criticisms on Mr. SEWARD's high-toned circular to the English Cabinet, and on the army which is half at home on furlough in a time of danger to the other half.

The *Siècle*, however, which is a warm friend to the North, in trying to find a new solution to the American question, makes a singular blunder, for blunder it certainly is, in view of the fact that this paper has constantly opposed the secession papers in their efforts to induce the Government to interfere. The *Siècle* thinks that if the French Government should say to the Government of the United States: "If you don't open your ports for the exportation of cotton we will recognize the South;" then the Government of the United States would yield the point. The *Siècle* contends that there are precedents of a Government thus opening its ports to a certain kind of trade, in order to relieve the distress in neutral States, and thinks that under proper restrictions the cotton trade might thus be permitted. The secession papers pounce upon this proposition with delight, and claim the *Siècle* as a convert to their doctrine of intervention. Hunt again, oh friend *Siècle!* in the hope that you will be more fortunate next time.

A piece has just been written for the Palais Royal Theatre, by M. HENRI ROCHEFORT and M. WOLFF, which they entitled "*Les Affaires du Sud*," (the Affairs of the South,) and which the Committee of Censure refused to authorize on account of the title, which, as you will perceive, is political. The authors then changed the title, and the piece will be represented under the name of "*Un Homme du Sud*," (A Man of the South.)

When the last Mexican mail arrived at Saint Nazaire, by French steamer from Vera Cruz, the Government broke open and examined all letters addressed to the journals or to influential personages, before distributing the mail. So much surveillance is in fact exercised over all published matter relating to Mexican affairs, that the public are founded in the belief that the Government is *playing a game in that country which would not* well bear too close inspection.

The speech of the Emperor to the Spanish Ambassador has, as I predicted, awakened a storm in Spain that will not soon be allayed. And yet the Government papers had the effrontery to publish a dispatch from Madrid, the day after the delivery of the speech, which declared that His Majesty's speech had produced an agreeable effect at Madrid! The dispatch said more probably disagreeable.

The French are sending out engineers and material for building a railroad from Vera Cruz to Orizaba.

Lately, at a diplomatic dinner, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. BENSON, the black President of Liberia, sat on M. THOUVENEL's right, and the copper-colored Japanese Ambassador on his left. At a subsequent dinner these two gentlemen were placed at the sides of the lady of the Prussian Minister.

The Viceroy of Egypt, who has returned to Paris from London, (where, it is said, he bought nearly half the exhibition,) is lying dangerously ill at a house on the Avenue de St. Cloud, with a fever arising from fistulas. He is attended by Drs. RAYER and JOBERT DE LAMBALLE—a physician and a surgeon of the Emperor.

I have just heard that Chili has offered to mediate between France and Mexico, and that the Government of France offered to accept the mediation, if renewed after the French army had arrived at the capital. There is reason to doubt the authenticity of this report.

The Minister of Marine, Count CHASSELOUP LOUBAT, was married yesterday, at the chapel of the Senate, in the palace of the Luxembourg, to Miss PILIE, of New-Orleans. MALAKOFF.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

$607,568 IN SPECIE.

Later and Interesting News from Central America and the South Pacific.

The United States Mail steamer *Northern Light*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, from Aspinwall on the 25th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. She brings later and interesting news from Central America and the South Pacific.

SPECIE LIST OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

The following is the specie list per steamship *Northern Light*:

Order	$30,137	P. R. Co.	$14,230
Ross, Dempster & Co.	1,600	J. H. Coghill	7,500
W. Selligman & Co.	18,000	Wm. Meyer & Co.	7,500
Jas. Davis, Jr.	6,000	Wm. Heller & Co.	12,000
Scholle Bros.	21,100	W. F. World & Co.	16,600
G. E. Lodge	26,000	J. G. Parker & Son	13,000
J. B. Newton & Co.	13,855	P. Naylor	8,000
J. Hecht	7,135	J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	62,781
J. Heller & Bro.	12,300	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	12,000
H. Cohn & Co.	46,000	Jennings & Brewster	26,250
Frank Baker	9,054	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	22,000
J. T. Hayward	6,000	Curtis & Peabody	6,000
Baker & Morrill	26,138	J. O. Wetherby	5,100
M. C. Hawley	4,000	Kirby, Byrne & Co.	5,000
Goldstein, Ryan & Co.	30,000	De Witt, Kettle & Co.	5,000
Jas. Patrick & Co.	41,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	206,000
Total			$607,568

FROM ASPINWALL.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$1,100	Ribon & Munos	$2,200
Hergues & Messeras	1,500	Handy & Hoadley	6,380
McKesson & Robbins	285	Englander & Franklin	220
A. C. Rossien	500		
Total			$12,185

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Invasion of Ecuador—Latest from Peru, Chili and Bolivia, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Aug. 25, 1862.

The regular British Mail steamship *Peru* arrived at Panama from South American ports on the evening of the 23d. She brought the usual amount of freight and passengers, and $500,000 in specie for England. The dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to the 2d, and from Callao and Lima to the 16th August. The only news of interest is from Ecuador.

ECUADOR.

I wrote you, a month since, that the troops of Gen. ARBOLEDA, the leader of the reactionary party in the State of Cauca, in the new Republic of the United States of Colombia, formerly known as New-Granada, had entered on the territory of Ecuador in pursuit of some Mosqueristas, who had sought refuge over the frontier at Pasto, and when ordered off, had killed or badly wounded an Ecuadorian officer. For this act, you already know, the President of Ecuador, Señor GARCIA MORENO, had demanded the dismission of the Colonel who commanded ARBOLEDA's troops, and also an indemnity of $100,000. This having been refused, the Province of Pasto was invaded by MORENO, it is said by 2,500 men, but it could scarcely have been by so many. A private letter from Guayaquil says that "ARBOLEDA, who was at Popayan, the capital of the State of Cauca, having heard of this invasion, marched immediately into Pasto, and on the 30th of July, in the vicinity of Tulcan, found himself in front of the Ecuatorian force. On the 31st, at 10 in the morning, he commenced to manœuvre, and outflanking the Ecuatorians, made a bayonet charge upon them with a part of his force in solid columns, and was received by a shower of balls from six pieces of cannon. At this moment Gen. ZARAMA, whose division had succeeded in flanking the Ecuatorians, advanced upon them, the two parties completely encircling them, President MORENO, 'who performed prodigies of valor,' was taken prisoner, as also did the Commandant General and Secretary of War, Señor DANIEL SALVADOR. Thirteen hundred prisoners also fell into the hands of ARBOLEDA, including nearly all the Ecuatorian officers. Seventeen hundred muskets and seven pieces of cannon also fell into ARBOLEDA's hands."

But the sequel of the story is so droll, that were it not vouched for by reliable men, would be considered an old "Mother Goose" jumble. It is this: After MORENO was defeated and made prisoner, he suddenly "made it up" with ARBOLEDA, and made a treaty, offensive and defensive, with him. MORENO recognizes ARBOLEDA as President of Colombia or New-Granada, and CANAL as Vice-President. He agrees to furnish them with 1,000 men, 4,000 uniforms, 2,000 muskets, and $200,000 in cash, with which to carry on the war in Cauca against MOSQUERA. The Mosquera Minister has been dismissed from Quito, and MORENO also dismissed all the Mosqueristas residing at the same Capital. It is said GARCIA MORENO made the treaty with ARBOLEDA in consequence of some disclosures contained in a correspondence between Provisional President MOSQUERA and President CASTILLA, of Peru, found in the baggage of Señor QUIJANO, who was MOSQUERA's special Commissioner to Quito. This in some degree confirms the intelligence we have of the defeat of ARBOLEDA by MOSQUERA's principal commander in Cauca, LOPEZ. ARBOLEDA must have been on his retreat into Pasto when he met MORENO.

Ecuador was the first of the South American States to recognize MOSQUERA's Government, and the first to send a Minister to him at Bogota. Gen. FLORES, who is the real head of the Ecuatorian Government, has always been understood as being a firm friend of MOSQUERA, and it is said has given him considerable aid in his endeavors to regain possession of Cauca. There may have been a secret plan between Presidents CASTILLA and MOSQUERA to divide Ecuador between them, or something of the sort, which has brought about the present complication.

The people of Ecuador are said to be very much dissatisfied with this treaty, and a revolution may be the consequence.

PERU AND BOLIVIA.

Congress is in session, and the President is giving balls and banquets to Congressmen, Foreign Ministers, &c.

There is not a word of news of interest from either Peru or Bolivia.

The treasure shipped at Callao for Europe, in the last seven months, from January to July inclusively, amounts to two millions, four hundred and ten thousand, sixty-eight dollars. ($2,410,068.)

The saltpetre shipped at Iquique, in June and July, was eight hundred and eighty thousand, four hundred and seventy-nine quintals. (880,479 cwt.)

CHILI.

The Chilenos seem to be generally satisfied with their new Ministers, and everything is going on swimmingly again. There is but little worth transcribing, however, from that Republic.

Projects are before the Government for rebuilding, but on a larger scale, the dry dock lately destroyed at Valparaiso.

The Council of State has agreed to allow $4,000 a year to a learned member of the bar, to whom the Government will commit the framing of a code of civil procedure.

The mining interests of Chili are suffering severely from the low price of copper in Europe. The large mines have materially reduced their operations in consequence.

THE STATE OF PANAMA.

Defeat and Death of Gen. Guardia—Civil War—Important from Cauca—Rumors from Bogota, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Aug. 25, 1862.

News reached here on Saturday from the interior of the State that the forces of the two parties of the Constitutional Governor, GUARDIA, and of the Provisional Governor, DIAZ, had had an engagement, resulting in the retreat of the Guardia party, and the death of their leader or chief. The official account, published at Panama, says: "Gov. GUARDIA and Ex-Gov. FRANCISCO FABREGA advanced from the Santa Maria River to River Chico, which latter river runs past Nata, with 300 men to attack the Panama troops, who numbered 500 men. The battle commenced at midday and lasted till dark, when the Guardia troops retreated, with loss of five killed, leaving behind eight prisoners, seven horses and twelve muskets. Among the killed was GUARDIA. Young CUCALON was also killed, and THOMAS HERRERA severely wounded. The loss on the Panama side is two killed and two wounded."

We have reports in Panama that the Mosquera authorities are about to enforce some of the decrees of their chief in Panama, such as the Mortmain Law and that relating to the circulation of paper money. No doubt the first decree will be enforced, but I do not think any endeavor will be made to force paper money upon the people. The foreign merchants, who do nearly all the business, will close their shops rather than take it.

The regular British mail steamship from Aspinwall to St. Thomas and Southampton left on the 24th with two millions in specie, brought to Panama by H. B. M. war ship *Cameleon*, from the coast of Mexico from California, and from Calli and Peru. The British mail steamship from Europe brought last week £250,000 sterling, it being portion of the Peruvian loan of $8,000,000, lately contracted in Europe.

The British 17-gun steamer *Cameleon* and the United States frigate *Saranac* are at Panama. The United States brig *Perry* is at Aspinwall. No other foreign war ships at the latter port.

Dr. MACKIE, of the State Department, Washington, arrived here on the last steamer from New-York, and went to Bolivia from Panama on the 24th. He takes a treaty between the United States and Bolivia.

The brig *Susan Chase* had arrived at San Juan del Norte, from Aspinwall, with thirty-three exiles, said to have been sent there by the Mosquera Government. Among the party were a bishop and sixteen priests. They intended taking passage in the English steamer from here for Havana, but the passage money being more than they expected, concluded to change their course and go overland to Guatemala.

Thus, we have inaugurated a civil war in this State, growing out of the most trifling causes, and which might have been averted had the parties made the slightest effort to that end. It is not even a war, or was not, when it commenced, between political enemies or between men of a different political creed. For both the Diaz and Guardia men professed to be friends of the Mosquera Government, and split on the stupid question of whether they should wait till the National Convention should meet in Carthagena, for the action of that body in regard to the political future of Panama, or whether Mosquera's Government, which had already been acknowledged, would put its machinery in motion among us at once. It was greatly to be hoped that there might be an error in the report of GUARDIA's death, but it appears to be fully confirmed. He was a mild, amiable gentleman, with a large and elegant family about him, and I believe was acknowledged by all to have been a conscientious man, politically and morally.

We have important news from our neighboring State of Cauca. Gen. ARBOLEDA, chief of the reactionary army in Cauca, was defeated by Gen. LOPEZ, Chief in command of the Mosquera forces, at Totoro, six leagues from Popayan, the Capital of Cauca, and compelled to retreat to Pasto on the Ecuadorian frontier, with his whole force, including CANAL and Gov. VELEZ, of Antioquia. Cauca is is now in complete possession of MOSQUERA, and were it not for the new complication of Ecuador in the matter, an account of which may be found under its proper head, the war in New-Granada would be substantially ended.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Quiet in Honduras and Guatemala—Scarcity of Food in Nicaragua—The Central American on the French Invasion of Mexico—Opposition to the Immigration of Negroes, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Aug. 25, 1862.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, Capt. J. W. DOW, arrived at Panama from Central American ports on the 20th instant. She brought a small cargo, consisting of 810 seroons cochineal, a few hides and 50 bales of deerskins; also passengers and a small amount of specie. Her dates from Guatemala are to the 11th; Salvador to the 13th; Nicaragua to the 15th, and Costa Rica to the 17th of August.

HONDURAS AND GUATEMALA.

President CASTILLANOS continues to be popular among the people of Honduras, and perfect quiet prevails over the country. Honduras, like all the Central American States, is suffering severely on account of the high price of articles of prime necessity for the poor.

Although there are many persons in Guatemala who would fain disturb the public peace, by scattering false reports to excite the people to insurrection and the Government has to watch them very closely, no apprehensions of revolution are entertained by President CARRERA.

The crop of cochineal has been about 6,000 seroons, of which 5,499 seroons have been exported. Next year, on account of the low price in Europe, the crop will be considerably less.

Business is very dull in Guatemala, and many merchants are failing.

SALVADOR AND NICARAGUA.

President BARRIOS has finished his tour over the Republic. He was everywhere received with popular demonstrations of favor. The great question of the opposition of the Catholic clergy to the Government, which so nearly caused a revolution, and would have caused it had the priests been able to inveigle the people into their support, will be settled amicably, Pope PIUS having directed the priests to take the oath to obey the laws required from them by President BARRIOS.

Salvador has made a treaty of peace, amity and commerce, and has been signed between Salvador and Honduras.

All through Nicaragua, and especially in the mining district of Chontales, the people continue to suffer severely, on account of the scarcity of food.

The mining for gold in the Chontales district promises well to those who have carried good machines there from the United States and Europe. A letter-writer in Nicaragua, for the Panama *Bulletin*, makes a blackguard attack, probably incited by jealousy, upon Capt. FRANKS, of New-York, who lately took gold machinery to the Chontales mines.

A letter-writer from Greytown says:

"One of the Transit Company's brigs arrived here yesterday from New-York, with a large cargo, consisting of lumber, wagons, provisions, &c. Two *other vessels are daily expected with like freights.* A new steamer, to run on the lake, will arrive here from New-York about the 20th of this month."

The President of Nicaragua has addressed a letter to the President of Guatemala regarding the invasion of Mexico, in which he expresses fears for the safety of Central America, and suggests intervention on behalf of the latter States. The President of Guatemala, who does not seem to sympathize with the [illegible] Government of Mexico, replied, that his Government observes with [illegible] what is going on in Mexico, and will look with satisfaction upon the establishment in that country, of a reliable and respectable authority. He says the state of anarchy into which Mexico has unfortunately fallen for years past, and which has recently become intolerable, has provoked the intervention of European Powers for the purpose of redressing wrongs committed, and winds up by stating, that the present tranquil state of Central America, and its good understanding with European Powers, leads him to have no fear of such a collision as had occurred in Mexico, and advises, therefore, that they should remain perfectly quiet and not trouble themselves about their neighbor.

The *Boletin Oficial* of Managua continues to alarm itself at the proposed colonization from the United States of Central America, by freed negro slaves. It says: "We look upon such a project with horror, and we can never consent to its realization, because it is an attempt not only to dispossess us of our soil, but is also directed against the existence of our race, and we do not believe that the thought has entered any one's head that such an inundation of negroes could bring any good to Central America, but on the contrary, the very worst imaginable evils."

The same paper says the "New-York and Nicaragua Company," which advertised in the New-York *Times* to make certain concessions to emigrants to Nicaragua, is a humbug.

Caterpillars have destroyed what little cotton and indigo that has been planted in Nicaragua this year.

There is nothing worth noting from Costa Rica.

AN INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

STATEMENT OF COL. ADOLPHUS ADLER.

His Ten Months' Imprisonment in Richmond—His Escape from Castle Godwin and Journey to the Union Lines—Immense Force of the Rebels—They are Determined to Push Northward—Affairs at Richmond.

Col. ADOLPHUS H. ADLER, recently of the rebel army, whose escape from Castle Godwin, Richmond, and daring journey through the hostile part of Virginia to the Union lines near Winchester, was mentioned a few days ago in the Washington papers, has personally communicated the following interesting particulars relative to his former service, his captivity and his flight.

HIS ANTECEDENTS.

The Colonel is a native of Hungary, and a civil and military engineer by profession. At the outbreak of the Hungarian war for independence, he joined the patriot army under Gen. AULICH, and served throughout that arduous struggle, receiving, at the battle of Szolnok, a very painful and dangerous wound. He was subsequently taken and imprisoned for several weeks by the Austrians, but managed to make his escape into Germany and France. In the Italian campaign of 1859, he gallantly served under GARIBALDI, and in the famous movement on Varese received another severe wound in the neck. After the triumphant close of that contest he came to the United States, and gradually made his way to the South. Being in Richmond when the secession insurrection began, he found himself so situated that no other alternative presented itself than to take service in the rebel army. An important position was assigned him, with the military grade of Colonel, in the brigade assigned to HENRY A. WISE, whom he accompanied to Western Virginia, acting as his Engineer-in-Chief. In that capacity he devised and constructed the celebrated fortifications at Tyler's Mountain, publicly pronounced by the able rebel Gen. LEE to be the finest in the United States. He commanded the Confederate force at the battle of Scarry's Creek, fought July 16, 1861, where he captured Col. WOODRUFF, Col. DE VILLIERS, of the Eleventh Ohio Volunteers, and other Union officers. Being all along dissatisfied with the rebel service, he, on the 5th of August in the same year resigned his commission at Lewisburgh and repaired to Richmond, where numerous offers of high position and emolument were made to him by the Confederate authorities. All these he steadfastly declined, and, of course, very speedily became a "suspicious character."

HIS IMPRISONMENT.

Finally he was arrested but left at liberty on his parole. When, in September, martial law was proclaimed, he was again seized and confined in the Henrico County Jail, from which he was finally removed to Castle Godwin, otherwise and more vulgarly known as McDANIEL's Negro Jail. There, in a miserable room but eight feet in width, he was incarcerated until the 15th of August last, when he effected his escape. During his captivity he had, by the exercise of many cunning devices, managed to retain possession of a considerable amount of money, the total of his savings in Europe and America, and of a portion of this sum he made good use in regaining his liberty. From the rebels he received not one cent of pay for all the service he had rendered, and he awards them the justice to say that they, at least, did not, on the other hand, despoil him of his own, further than denying him the time to arrange and remove his baggage, which was, consequently, all lost.

HIS ESCAPE.

In the evening of the 5th of August he walked out of his prison, in disguise, passing no fewer than four sentries and a sergeant, ere he reached the street. He at once hastened to the house of a Union man of his acquaintance—and there are many in Richmond—and there remained hidden for two days, paying, however, some $50 for the privilege. Warned by his kind host that the Government detectives were on his track, he changed his hiding place in the night, and managed, by shifting his domicil in the same way, repeatedly, to remain secretly in Richmond for eight days, without being discovered. Closely disguised, he went out at night, and approached the fortifications and outworks of the town, which he considers formidable indeed, but by no means impregnable. He also hid himself in the vicinity of the railroads, and, for night after night, a train left every two hours, conveying troops to Gordonsville and the line of the Rappahannock. All the roads coming from the South are now connected at Richmond with those running North, so that trains of troops arriving from below can pass right through Northward, without detention. The account given by Col. ADLER, with circumstantial exactitude, conflicts with the underestimate generally made of the force of the rebel armies in Virginia. The Colonel, during these eight days of concealment, at great expense, employed a man whom he had long known and served, to watch Gen. WINDER, the military commandant of the city, and to bring him exact intelligence. This information, aided by his own intimate knowledge of the rebel organization, plans, &c., enabled him to make out the following figures:

REBEL FORCES MARCHING NORTHWARD.

Under Gen. Joe Johnson	60,000 men
"Stonewall" Jackson	45,000 men
Longstreet's Corps	18,000 men
Gen. D. H. Hill	16,000 men
Gen. A. P. Hill	12,000 men
Gen. Ross, of Alabama	6,000 men
Gen. Craig, of South Carolina	12,000 men
Gen. Huger's Division	12,000 men
Independent corps from Georgia, South and North Carolina, Alabama, &c.	60,000 men
Infantry	243,000 men
Cavalry, including Gen. Stuart's command of 4,200 men	20,000 men
Total	263,000 men

Of artillery, the force is not specially mentioned, but 150 pieces were sent with "Stonewall" JACKSON alone, and the entire parks are not less in total than 400. The cavalry is accompanied by 18 and 24-pounders, and the most of entire amount of artillery consists of field-pieces, very many of them rifled and of the most modern pattern.

Gen. EWELL's Corps alone amounts to 20,000 men, apart from JACKSON's, but it is thrown in as a part of JACKSON's force, although Col. ADLER gives it its full value. He states that 87 fine pieces of ordnance were left behind by Gen. McCLELLAN on the Chickahominy, and all of these have been made available. The army, then, immediately in front of and on the flanks of Gen. POPE, extending from the line of Gordonsville toward Leesburgh, is fully 250,000 men. Col. ADLER elicited expressions of much surprise when he made the same statement to the highest military authorities at Washington; but he insists upon its truth, and says that any less calculation will entail most serious disaster. The rebels are making a determined push on Maryland, and their plans thus far have met with even more success than they anticipated.

THE COLONEL'S FLIGHT.

After eight days, spent in procuring these facts, Col. ADLER, by bribing two negroes for $5 apiece, to hoist him over the wooden inclosure that surrounds the railway depot in Richmond, and to keep carefully closed at night, secreted himself in the cars and managed to elude the vigilance of the guards until the train was fairly on its way to Lynchburgh. From Lynchburgh he got on as far as Charlottesville, and there heard that detectives were at Staunton and all along the road in search of him. He at once struck across to Harrisonburgh, passing the Blue Ridge afoot—a journey that occupied him three days and two nights. On his way, he was compelled to shoot a bushwhacker, who, armed to the teeth, occupied the mountain road, and who, according to the rule adopted by the rangers of those now wild mountains toward strangers, would have killed him with a ball from his unerring rifle, on sight. He observed this formidable enemy before he was himself perceived, and betaking himself to the wayside thickets, he brought his trusty five-shooter into play, and disposed of the obstacle that seemed to bar his flight. At Manassas Gap the mountains swarmed with these "bushwhackers," and one of them boasts that he alone has brought down seven or eight Union soldiers at different times. At Harrisonburgh the Colonel learned that the rebels had pickets at Newmarket, Mount Jackson, Woodstock and Newtown. He hired the best buggy in the town, and a negro to drive it, and rode as far as the vicinity of Newmarket, where he dismissed his attendant and vehicle, and made his way around the rebel pickets by taking a circuit through the woods. This plan he followed at each successive town and village, until, on the 25th, he reached the vicinity of Winchester, where a farmer, conveying a load of peaches to market, gave him conveyance to the outer line of Union pickets, when he surrendered himself and was at once handed over to the officer in command. Exhibiting his papers, and making his statement as above given, he was furnished with a pass by Lieut.-Col. E. H. SWINEY, of the Thirty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, Provost-Marshal of Winchester.

He arrived in Washington on the night of the 29th and at once reported to the Provost-Marshal. After a hearing, Gen. WADSWORTH placed him entirely at liberty. Since then, he has had repeated interviews with some of our leading military men, and has given them some of the important facts elsewhere detailed. Coming on to New-York, he meets Col. CORCORAN and others, with whom he shared captivity a year ago. He was imprisoned in the same jail with our Cols. LEE, WOOD and COGSWELL, Capt. BOWMAN, Mr. ELY, and the officers who were held as hostages for the rebel privateersmen. He was, also, confined in the same room for some time with JOHN MINOR BOTTS, who, for the first night of his incarceration, slept on the bare floor. On the ensuing day, however, BOTTS had bedding and furniture brought from his own residence, and was afterward more comfortable.

TONE OF RICHMOND.

At the rebel capital, the utmost tone of confidence in the military success of the South prevailed. Washington, they think, will be captured, and the Border States be rallied to the Confederacy. The North is denounced as a despotism, wielded by imbecile civil and military hands, and, in fine, the most assured certainty has replaced the doubt, and even dread, that was felt there a few months ago. Still, the price of merchandise was enormously high—$8 for an ordinary shirt, $35 for a pair of cloth pantaloons, and $30 for a pair of heavy boots, being quite usual prices. Masses of the Southern troops are ragged and even shoeless; some of them, too, are without regular rations, yet they are determined to fight, and look upon the Northern commanders as mere playthings in the hands of their leaders—JACKSON, LEE, EWELL, LONGSTREET, HILL, &c.

Col. ADLER proposes to remain some time in the Northern service, for which opportunities are now offered, and may subsequently rejoin his old commander, GARIBALDI, in the impending great European movement.

KENTUCKY.

Proceedings at Frankfort—Mr. Wolfe's Unguarded and Unwise Report—Col. Whitaker's Stand—Postponement of Executions Against United States Soldiers—Bull Runners to be Arrested and Imprisoned, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 29, 1862.

Mr. WOLFE's preamble and resolution, in relation to the President's appeal to the Border Slave States, are considered by many as uncalled for, unnecessary, idle, untimely, imprudent, indiscreet, equivocal, and not worth the action or notice of the Legislature. I am surprised at this move of Mr. WOLFE.

The Senate, 19 to 7, rejected the Judiciary Committee's adverse report to the House bill, providing that all connected with educational institutions shall take the oath, and then passed it. As a condition precedent to entering upon the discharge of their official duties, they are hereby required to swear that they will support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and be true and faithful to the Commonwealth, so long as citizens thereof; that they recognize the binding obligation of the Constitution of the United States, and the duty of every citizen to submit thereto, as the supreme law of the land; that they will not give aid to the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, either directly or indirectly, so long as they remain citizens of or reside in Kentucky, and that they take the oath without any mental reservation. Any violating it punished for perjury, and any teaching without taking it fined $25 to $200. The speeches of Senators WHITAKER, SPEED and BUSH, sensibly influenced the Senate to pass this bill.

Col. WHITAKER said he had periled his life for the Union, and upon the Legislature's adjournment expected to do it again, but did not want to leave behind him those who taught treason and debauched the youthful mind. "Conciliation is an idle dream; there must be coercion,—the strong arm alone can put down this insurrection. The army of the Ohio under Gens. BUELL and GRANT, have tried conciliation, but we are no nearer peace. We must crush this rebellion and the spirit which generated it."

The House, 51 to 31, despite the late Governor's objections, again passed the bill requiring ministers to take and file an oath of allegiance before solemnizing marriage.

The House, 79 to 1, passed the Senate bill dispensing with the Military Board, and transferring to Gov. ROBINSON all the powers heretofore delegated to the Board to borrow money. The House, 64 to 16, passed Judge UNDERWOOD's bill to raise, at the Governor's discretion, 10,000 men as a State and police guard, under Executive orders; with Mr. TAYLOR's amendment, authorizing the Governor, if in his opinion the public safety demand it, to seize and press into service such horses, mules, wagons, arms, munitions, provisions and forage as he may deem requisite, taking care that the same be valued and receipted for. Both branches passed an act to authorize the Governor to appoint agents to receive money from soldiers for transmission to their families, and an act authorizing the City of Lexington to pay a bounty of $50 to every soldier who may enlist in the United States service for three years or the war, and to levy a tax to pay the same. The Senate, 15 to 7, passed Col. WHITAKER's bill providing that, with the sureties' consent, all executions against United States soldiers on bonds executed between the 1st of March, 1862, and the first Monday in January, 1864, shall be made returnable to the first Monday in March, 1864. Gen. FINNELL's bill to organize the "Union Gun Artillery Corps of Kentucky," passed the House, 63 to 19. Drs. R. C. HEWITT, J. B. FLINT and JNO. HARDIN are confirmed members of the Medical Commission, to be located in Louisville.

The Legislature adjourns from Sept. 1 until the second Thursday in January, 1863.

Gen. NELSON praises Col. METCALFE and his hundred steadfast followers, and Lieut.-Col. CHILDS and his Tennessee battalion, for their gallant attack of the enemy on Big Hill, in Rockcastle County, and orders Provost Marshals to arrest and imprison any of Col. METCALFE's regiment, officers or men, who, at the first cannon shot, turned tail and fled like a pack of cowards, and dispersed over a half-dozen counties. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON reports that the conduct of his officers and men, in his late attack of JOHN MORGAN at Gallatin, "was, as a general thing, shameful in the lowest degree."

Gen. BOYLE instructs Provost-Marshal, Gen. DENT, to punish any Provost-Marshal guilty of exacting or receiving fees, and to discountenance "indiscriminate arrests and interference with private citizens. Home Guards, and all other citizens, will arrest and put down guerrilla bands and bands formed to join the rebels in arms against the Government of the United States, and invading the State of Kentucky. PONTIAC.

A Plea for the Lost Children.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over a copy of your journal, (Aug. 16, 1862,) my attention was attracted to an article copied from the *Courier des Etats Unis*, concerning the "Enfans Perdus," (the late name of our Battalion, *which article states that the regiment is in a demoralized* condition, owing to the arrest and absence of its Lieut.-Col. CONROSE, and also mentions that the causes which have operated to this result, are supposed to be the same as brought about the ruin and disbandment of the D'Epineuil Zouaves. It is also hoped that the "Enfans Perdus" be taken in hand before the organization dissolves. Either new officers should be appointed who will keep the men together, or a consolidation enforced with, say, the gallant Fifty-fifth.

Mr. Editor, in justice to the members of the regiment and myself, I will give you the true facts in the case, which, I think, will convince the readers of your journal that the article in question is not the truth. In the first place, the regiment is by no means in a state of demoralization; on the contrary, the battalion is at present in a good state of discipline. The regiment is compared to the d'Epineuil Zouaves, when it is a well-known fact, that the d'Epineuil Zouaves were disbanded, because the Government (as was supposed) had too many regiments in the service (many other regiments having been disbanded at the same time.) I cannot see the similarity in reference to the suggestion that our regiment be taken in hand, before the organization dissolves. I will state that the battalion is in good hands, and there is not the slightest prospect of its being dissolved, or any need of consolidation. You suggest that new officers shall be appointed, who will keep the men together. In reply to this suggestion, I will state that we suffer through a want of officers, there being twelve or more vacancies for line officers. When these vacancies are filled, our battalion will be ready for active service, when we will give a good account of ourselves. No further aid is needed to keep the men together, as they are happy and contented, and have every reason to believe that they can place all confidence in their officers.

I should not trouble you with this communication, but for the pain the remarks in said article will cause to friends and relations of the members of our battalion. The regiment is abused by the French journals, because Lieut.-Col. CONROSE is under arrest. He is there by order of his superiors, is to be court-martialed, (serious charges having been preferred against him,) and will have a chance to vindicate himself. Further, in regard to the competency of the officers, I would state that our commanding officer is a soldier and a gentleman in every sense of the word. No one has ever doubted his abilities. As for myself, having been in the service since the 21st of April, 1861, (first as private in the Seventy-first New-York State Militia, and since, after having passed examination by a military Board, as commissioned officer,) I am willing, if necessary, to undergo a second examination.

Mr. Editor, the articles appearing in the French journals I would not notice, knowing, as I do, the authors, whom I consider beneath my notice. Malice being the motive, the article you publish has the effect of disheartening the men, who feel that abuse unmerited is a poor reward for their services. A soldier has hardships and troubles enough, and if he receives no credit, he should at least not be misrepresented to the public.

Hoping that you will give this communication a place in your journal, I remain your obed't serv't,

Lieut. THAD. C. FERRIS,
Adjutant Independent Battalion, N. Y. V.

CAMP VAN ALEN, YORKTOWN, Aug. 21, 1862.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Military Matters in the City.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT N. Y. V.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment N. Y. V., raised in Warren, Clinton and Essex Counties, arrived in this City yesterday morning from Plattsburgh, where it has been organized, *en route* for Washington. On arriving in this City, the regiment was marched at once to the Park Barracks, where the men were rested and provided with rations. The regiment has its full complement of men, all of whom are thoroughly uniformed and equipped, and armed with the Enfield rifle. During the afternoon the regiment left for the capital. Subjoined is a list of the principal officers:

Colonel, SAMUEL T. RICHARDS; Lieutenant-Colonel, O. Keese, Jr.; Major, Geo. F. Nichols; Adjutant, F. Prime; Surgeon, Dr. John Moore; Quartermaster, P. K. Delany; Quartermaster's Sergeant, H. J. Northrup; Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Hager. Captains—Company A—J. H. Norris; B—L. S. Dominy; C—Jas. H. Pierce; D—Richard F. Smith; E—Jacob Parmeter; F—R. W. Livingston; G—Dennis Stone; H—— Bailey; I—Harry Hudson; K—S. C. Stone.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTEENTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

Yesterday afternoon, the Seventeenth Connecticut Regiment, commanded by Col. NOBLE, arrived in this City from Bridgeport, on its way to the seat of war. On leaving the cars, the men were at once marched to Pier No. 22 East River, from which point they embarked for Washington. In appearance, the men will compare favorably with any that have yet passed through this State.

ARRIVAL OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

Yesterday afternoon, the steamship *Vanderbilt* arrived at this port from Fortress Monroe, with the Eighth Regiment N. Y. S. M., Col. VARIAN, on board. During its absence, it has been stationed at Yorktown, Va., with detachments at the Rip Raps. On landing, the men were at once marched to the armory over Centre Market, and dismissed.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES—THE AMOUNT INCREASED TO $129.

The additional $50 given by the Common Council to every volunteer for the regiments raised or being raised in the City increases the sum total of the bounties now offered to $129 for regiments in the field, and $169 for the new regiments which have not yet seen service. The amount is thus made up: A United States bounty of $25 and $4 hand money, a State bounty of $50, and a Municipal bounty of $50; this to regiments in the field. To the new regiments $50 State bounty, $50 Municipal bounty, and $2 hand money. Besides these bounties, each man receives one month's pay ($13) in advance on the mustering in of his company. So far as pecuniary inducements go, more than this is not likely to be done to fill up the ranks of the regiments for which New-York is responsible. The amount offered is quite sufficient to provide for the necessities of any man's family for several weeks, if used economically, to provide for those necessities, indeed, until the soldiers' pay and local relief comes to hand for the supply of future wants. No excuse can now be advanced for delay in completing the quota required from the City, except indifference or lack of patriotism. The Common Council bounty is not to be paid to men who have enlisted before the passage of the ordinance making the appropriation for it. Only those who have enlisted since yesterday, will be entitled to claim its benefits. The Mayor has issued the following proclamation on the subject:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1862.

PURSUANT to an ordinance of the Corporation of this City, approved by me, I hereby, on behalf of the Corporation, offer to all able-bodied persons of the age prescribed by law, who shall within twenty days after the date hereof, and before a draft shall be made, enlist in any one of the regiments now in the seat of war, or organizing for the war, the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS each, in addition to all other bounties heretofore offered or agreed to be paid to volunteer soldiers for the present war by the State of New-York or the United States, the same to be paid to said persons respectively, or to their duly authorized representatives, immediately after their acceptance with the requirement of the authorities of this State for the payment of the State bounty, in the case of recruits for regiments already in the field, as prescribed by the third subdivision of paragraph four of General Orders No. 52, from the office of the Adjutant-General of the State, and their acceptance and actual muster into service.

The said payment shall be made at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York upon the appearance of such volunteers personally or by their duly authorized representatives, and filing with satisfactory evidence of their having severally enlisted and been accepted and mustered into the service of the United States, and also stating the names of the company and regiment to which they respectively belong.

It will be noticed that the bounty hereby offered is only to those who shall volunteer *after the issue of this proclamation.* GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

By an arrangement effected between the Common Council National Committee and Comptroller HAWS, the $50 municipal bounty will be immediately paid to the recruit or his representative on the presentation at the Comptroller's Office of the certificate of muster. This will prevent all delay and dissatisfaction. It will guarantee each volunteer a certain resource to rely upon from the moment of his being sworn in. There would be less trouble in some of the camps of the new regiments if some arrangement were made for thus promptly paying the State bounty.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS—UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

The continuance of the payment of bounties has brought up the average of recruits to the standard of last week, and the additional $50 offered by the Common Council will bring men in in still greater numbers through the balance of the week. Nearly all the new regiments now want but few more recruits to turn out at the maximum strength required by the Adjutant-General, and several are quite full, and only anxious for the word of march. At the United States Mustering Office, in White-street, from 300 to 400 a day, are being enrolled for regiments in the field. Yesterday there were about 500 sworn in, and to-day, it is expected, the number will reach 1,000.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment—better known as the "Halleck Guard" and "*Fifth Senatorial District Regiment*"—*is under orders to* start for the seat of war to-morrow. The regiment parades close upon 1,000 strong, and is made up of as fine a looking set of soldiers as one could wish to see. It is competently officered, and is commanded

by Gen. [illegible], who has the confidence and affection of both officers and men. A splendid stand of colors has been manufactured for this regiment, and is now on exhibition at Ball, Black & Co.'s. The regimental flag is of blue silk, with the State Arms embroidered in the centre, the name of the regiment embroidered at the top, and the Senatorial District in which it was raised inscribed at the bottom. The National flag and guidons are of silk similar to those generally used by other regiments. The presentation of the colors takes place to-day.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

As a Committee "to aid in organizing a regiment of volunteers and to equalize the quota of the several counties in the First Senatorial District" (comprising the counties of Richmond, Queens and Suffolk,) the following gentlemen have been appointed by the Governor:

Richmond County—Hon. Smith Ely, H. C. [illegible], [illegible], John Boocher, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Henry [illegible] Morris, Edward A. Bancker, Nathaniel [illegible], John [illegible].

Queens County—Wm. Norton, Hon. A. King, Hon. John D. Townsend, Hon. D. R. Floyd Jones, J. Platt [illegible].

Suffolk County—George A. Scudder, Abraham G. Thompson, Hon. Edward H. Smith, George F. Carman, James C. Tuthill, David G. Floyd, Samuel B. Nicoll, William R. Post, Charles R. Dayton, William Nicoll.

The Committee held their first meeting to-day at the office of the County Clerk, Jamaica.

METROPOLITAN BRIGADE.

The regiments of the Metropolitan Brigade, have through the active exertions of the Police Commissioners and the entire force, been nearly completed, a third to half full, and the fourth, (now organizing in Brooklyn,) is recruiting very rapidly. The offices of this last regiment were only opened on Monday, and between 200 and 300 men have already been sent into camp.

THE EMPIRE BRIGADE.

The First regiment of Spinola's Empire Brigade has recruited up to the maximum standard, and is prepared for marching orders. The other regiments are progressing favorably, and expect to have their full complement of men in a few days. The Brigade is in a very satisfactory condition, and is composed of a class of men who will rival the Excelsior Brigade in doing credit to the State and City that sends them to the war.

THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT N. Y. V.

Lieut. George Bishop, of the Seventy-eighth Regiment N. Y. V., commanded by Col. Daniel Ullman, is now in the City, recruiting men to fill this corps to the maximum standard. The recruiting station is at the "Derrom hut" in the Park, where Lieut. Bishop can be seen, and pay $10 bounty, in addition to the United States and State bounties, to all able-bodied, active young fellows who wish to join this first-class organization. As soon as the men are enrolled, relief tickets will be issued to the families of volunteers, and Dr. Cyrus Ramsay, of No. 123 East Thirteenth-street, has volunteered his professional services gratuitously to the families of all members of this regiment during their absence at the seat of war.

TEN MORE REGIMENTS TO MARCH AT ONCE.

Orders have been sent to ten more New-York regiments to march at once, which they will do this present week. Before leaving, however, the men will receive the remainder of their bounty, and be paid all that is due them by the State. The following are the regiments ordered to leave: The One Hundred and Thirtieth, Col. [illegible]; the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, Col. Cowles; the One Hundred and Sixteenth, Col. Chapin; the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth, Col. Morris; the One Hundred and Twenty-[illegible], Col. Ellis; the One Hundred and Twelfth, Col. A. F. Allen; the One Hundred and Nineteenth, Col. Peissner; Col. Trumbull's regiment, First Metropolitan Guard, and Col. Gurney's regiment, the Monitors.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

The mustering out of the Seventh Regiment did not take place yesterday, as was expected, but has been postponed till to-morrow, the annexed order having been issued to that effect:

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT GENERAL ORDERS.
HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT,
New-York, Sept. 2, 1862.

The regiment will assemble in fatigue uniform, (without knapsack, haversack and canteen) at the Armory, on Friday, the 5th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., to be mustered out of the service of the United States.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS Colonel Comm'ng.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

There is not a livelier recruiting station in this City than that of the Empire (Sickles') Brigade in the City Hall Park. The brigade has covered itself with glory during the past few days, gaining laurels more brilliant, if possible, than those it gathered in the Peninsula. It has lost a great many men though, and wants a large number of recruits.

DONATIONS ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE.

The Treasurer of the National War Committee of Aug. 30, 1862, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, viz.:

Wm. B. Astor, (for Corcoran Legion,)	$1,000
J. C. Whitmore	500
[illegible] Hodge & Co	500
Henry G. Stebbins	250
Wm. Y. Cary	100
Total	$2,350
Previously acknowledged	7,755
Grand total	$10,105

CHARLES GOULD, Treasurer.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Capt. J. L. Chadwick, Third Regiment, who is recruiting for this brigade, has removed his headquarters from No. 160 Broadway to No. 120 Bowery, corner of Grand-street. All wishing to enroll in this band of tried soldiers, must do so at once. The City, State and Government bounties are paid without delay.

THE STANTON LEGION

has been ordered to march for the seat of war on Saturday next. Col. Allen will return to-day from Washington, with orders from the War Department which will, it is expected, greatly facilitate the departure of the First Regiment of the Legion, which is now complete, and aid the filling up of the Second and Third Regiments. The excellent discipline instituted in camp by Col. Allen, and ably maintained by Maj. Van Wagenen, Commandant of the Post, has made of this regiment one of the finest volunteer corps which has yet been formed in the vicinity of New-York. Brig.-Gen. [illegible] visited the camp at New-Dorp, S. I., on Sunday last, and after witnessing the ceremonies of the day, inspection, dress-parade, &c., passed the highest encomiums on the order of the camp and the soldierly character of the men. A grand ball will be given on to-morrow (Friday) evening by the regimental officers, at their camp, New-Dorp, S. I., as a farewell to their many friends, and a partial return of the kindness of the hospitable residents of the island. Before the ball, the field and line officers will present a magnificent horse, with all necessary accoutrements, to Col. Allen.

MOVEMENTS OF CORCORAN.

At a general levee, held by Gen. Corcoran yesterday morning, at the Astor House, a large number of prominent gentlemen interested in the formation of his brigade were present.

A number of commissions were issued to men desiring to open recruiting offices. There is every prospect of an Albany regiment being added to his command. Gen. Corcoran's affairs are progressing well, and it will not be many weeks ere, at the head of his gallant soldiers, he will be at the orders of Gen. Halleck.

To-night Gen. Corcoran and staff will attend the performance of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Florence, at Wallack's Theatre, and address the audience.

PRACTICAL EFFECT OF THE ALLOTMENT SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The success of the allotment system with the regiments from this State, under the late call, is so far very gratifying, and is to be attributed, in a great degree, to the invaluable aid received in many places from eminent and influential men, particularly from the Senatorial Committees. It is becoming evident that the large sums thus sent by soldiers to their relatives, and which might otherwise be worse than wasted, will not only form a provision for the relatives, but will at the same time greatly increase the wealth of the community at home. For example: Ninety-six men of Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, have allotted in the aggregate $3,194, and the allotments of several regiments will average respectively not less than $12,000 every pay day. We therefore, with your permission, appeal through the Press, to men of local influence throughout the State for their assistance in bringing the subject before the people, and recommending the system to all who have enlisted, or are about to enlist. We will arrange, if possible, to be present when the Paymaster-General of the State pays the State bounty.

Respectfully,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr.,
THEODORE B. BRONSON,
U. S. Allotment Commissioners.
Buffalo, Aug. 30, 1862.

Action of the War Committee.

EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION AND MORE EXTRAORDINARY CORRESPONDENCE.

The War Committee held a regular session yesterday afternoon, at the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the following resolutions were offered, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Gen. Fremont and Gen. Mitchel be each requested, if the Government will consent, to organize in this State, without delay, a corps of 50,000 men, and that application for such consent be made to the General Government, and if it refuses, then to the State Government.

Resolved, That all residents of this City, who are willing to join such a corps, be requested to communicate their names and residences to some member of this Committee.

The following significant correspondence between the War Committee and the Secretary of War, together with the stirring telegram of Gen. Halleck, is also made public:

NEW-YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOMS, Sept. 2, 1862.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, War Department, Washington:

Our National War Committee has just passed a resolution, earnestly recommending to the Department to recall all the militia regiments from this City which have recently returned from Washington.

We believe they will go at a moment's notice.

This Committee will advance any extraordinary expense necessary. Please reply.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman.
David Dudley Field, P. M. Wetmore,
Chas. H. Marshall, Isaac Dayton,
C. C. Richards, William Orton,
Charles Gould, Henry G. Stebbins,
Peter Cooper, J. Austin Stevens, Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862.

To George Opdyke and David Dudley Field, Committee:

Your telegram of this date has been received, and referred to the General-in-Chief for answer.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862.

To Hon. D. D. Field and others:

The New-York Militia regiments were requested to remain when the danger was more imminent than at present, but declined to do so. Under these circumstances they will not be recalled.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

The Committee adjourned until to-day.

Funeral of the Late Geo. W. Bethune, D. D.

The funeral ceremonies of the late Rev. George W. Bethune, D. D., were numerously attended yesterday afternoon, at the Collegiate Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street.

Dr. Bethune was settled successively at Rhinebeck, Utica, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and in this City. His theology was of the older Calvinistic type, and he was warmly attached to the Dutch Reformed Church, in whose service his ministerial life was passed; but his heart surpassed denominational limits, and was in lively catholic sympathy with all who look for life and salvation through the cross of the Lord. Though a favorite speaker before popular assemblages, and among the most distinguished and acceptable of lecturers, he had the highest appreciation of the dignity and usefulness of the Christian ministry, and several times declined invitations to prominent and responsible literary positions, preferring to retain his place in the pulpit. His last public service was performed in a Protestant chapel at Florence, on the morning of April the 27th. Recognizing a friend from Brooklyn in his congregation, he walked with him to his lodgings, after the worship, and was there seized with the apoplectic attack, from which, after several hours of unconsciousness, death released him.

His body was embalmed and brought to this City that it might be laid with the dust of his kindred in Greenwood.

At 1 o'clock the friends of the deceased, many of the clergy of the City, the consistory of the Twenty-first-street Church, the Professors of the Theological Seminary of New-Brunswick, the Council of New-York University, a deputation from the former pastorate of Dr. Bethune in Philadelphia and very many from his more recent charge in Brooklyn, assembled at the Twenty-first-street Dutch Reformed Church.

The church was appropriately and mournfully decorated, and the coffin rested upon the table in front of the pulpit. The coffin was rich and plain, and the plate bore the simple inscription:

GEO. W. BETHUNE,
Born in New-York, March, 1805.
Died at Florence, Italy, April 1862.

The only exercise at this church and time, was a short prayer by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, after which the coffin was taken to the church at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, followed by the following named pall-bearers: Rev. Drs. Van Nest, Hutton, Storrs, Van Dyke, Adams, Prime, Cox, Vinton, Kennedy and Smith. Officiating clergy, Rev. Drs. Quackenbush, Vermilyea, Hardenburg, Chambers, Duryea and Ferris; the various societies of which Dr. Bethune was a member, and the clergy.

As the funeral procession entered the church sweet-toned harmonies rolled from the organ through its arches.

The church was well filled, and after the coffin was deposited upon the table, the following order of exercises was pursued:

Brown's Funeral Chant, by the choir of twelve voices.

Reading an appropriate portion of the Liturgy, by Rev. Chancellor Ferris.

Prayer, by the Rev. D. L. M. Quackenbush.

Hymn, written by Dr. Bethune—

"It is not all of life to live,
Nor all of death to die."

Funeral Address, by Rev. Dr. Hutton.

Address, by Rev. Dr. [illegible].

Prayer, by Rev. J. W. K. Taylor.

Hohmann's Doxology—

"Now unto him that loveth us."

After which the body was taken to Greenwood, followed by the relatives and friends of the deceased.

The Steam Battery Weehawken.

The new steam floating battery Weehawken is nearly finished, and will be launched in the course, probably, of the coming fortnight.

There are over four hundred workmen constantly employed upon her, and there is every prospect that she will be ready for work by the specified time of one hundred and twenty days from the date of contract.

The bulkheads consist of two feet of solid white oak, which is plated with iron armor one inch in thickness.

We learn that Messrs. Secor & Co. have also, during the past week, laid the keel of another battery, and have entered into a contract with the Government to build two more of the same size as the Weehawken.

The Weehawken lies at the foot of South Eighth-street, Jersey City.

Woman's Central Association of Relief, No. 11 Cooper Union, Third-avenue.

To our Branch Relief Associations, and to all who are interested in the care of our wounded soldiers:

We want lint, and bandages and hospital clothing. We want money to buy stimulants and to enable us to forward these supplies to Washington.

On Sunday we received a telegram asking for a hundred barrels of lint and bandages. We were only able to send thirty-four. Other telegrams directed us to forward hospital clothing and stimulants, and to-night will find our storerooms empty of these.

The time has now come when every man and every woman, for the love of our country, and those who have given their lives to it, should feel it to be his and her special duty to do the utmost to alleviate the sufferings of our wounded soldiers.

We are working in connection with the Medical Bureau at Washington, through the United States Sanitary Commission, and ask for a prompt response to this appeal.

Bandage-rollers can be obtained of Messrs. Althause & Sons, No. 30 Houston-street. Old linen for lint can be had at this office.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., W. H. DRAPER, M. D.,
ELLEN COLLINS, VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.,
L. D'OREMIEULX, L. A. FELLOWS,
ELIZA H. SCHUYLER, M. COLBY,
SAMUEL W. BRIDGHAM, [illegible] STEVENS,
GEO. F. ALLEN,
Members Executive Committee.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1862.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ABORTION CASE IN THIRTEENTH-STREET—THE CORONER'S INQUEST NOT CONCLUDED.—Coroner Naumann yesterday continued the inquest in the case of Mrs. Catharine [illegible], whose body was found on Tuesday morning at a house in West Thirteenth-street, under circumstances which rendered it almost certain that a great crime had been committed, an account of which we gave in yesterday's Times. Very little evidence tending to throw light upon the dark mystery was elicited yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, among them Mrs. Johnson, the proprietor of the house, where the body was found. She testified that the deceased was sent to her house by Dr. Cox; that she had previously made an arrangement with him to take a lady who was coming from the country to be nursed, and she supposed it was this country lady, until deceased had been in her house for several hours. The burial certificate, which was given by Dr. Sherrill, states that the deceased died of inflammation of the bowels. The post-mortem examination, made by Dr. Robinson, Deputy Coroner, shows that she died from a very different cause. The inquest will be resumed at 9 o'clock, this morning, when it is believed that some very startling evidence will be given. Coroner Naumann, aided by the Police, has been engaged in working up the case, and all believe that there is evidence enough to convict some of the parties who have been apprehended.

GENERAL SESSIONS.—In the General Sessions yesterday, Judge McCunn sitting, the usual amount of business was got through with, resulting as follows: Bruno Jeffrey, having pleaded not guilty to an indictment for grand larceny, in stealing one bale of wool, valued at $100, the property of the Commercial Steamboat Company, was tried, convicted and remanded for sentence. Nelson Lee Gordon Brown, a barber by profession, was tried and convicted of a felonious assault with a razor upon [illegible] Palmer, on the 20th of July last, and sentenced to the State Prison for three years. George Jessup pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, in stealing $60, in bank notes, from Barnard Lamm, at his house, No. 664 Ninth-avenue. James McNamara pleaded guilty to an indictment for an assault and battery upon the person of Martin Shine, and James Keaton to the same offence upon Peter Larkin. Sentence in these cases was reserved, and the prisoners remanded. Nicholas Fitzgerald pleaded guilty to a charge of opening a sealed letter, addressed to Bridget Gilmartin, and containing $30, sent by her husband, a soldier in the Union army, but pleaded not guilty to stealing the $30. The trial set down for new day.

ARREST ON SUSPICION OF ARSON.—Officer Patterson, of the Sixteenth Precinct, yesterday arrested Hubert [illegible], on suspicion of feloniously setting fire to his dwelling, No. 248 West Seventeenth-street. Fire-Marshal Baker has commenced an investigation. The testimony thus far shows that the prisoner removed the most of his property the day previous to the fire, and that he had not been absent from his apartments more than ten minutes, when the fire was discovered. He had an insurance of $900 on his furniture, which is said to be more than double its value. The same day that he removed his goods from his house, he took them to a loan office in the Bowery, and obtained $160 in cash. The accused was taken before Justice Kelly, who required him to find bail in the sum of $2,000, to answer the charge of arson.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—An Irish girl, twenty-three years of age, named Mary Ann Doherty, was found dead, yesterday, in her room, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Latons, No. 124 West Thirty-fourth-street. A few hours previously she was with the family, in apparently good health. When found, she was lying upon the floor, face downward. Coroner Ranney was immediately notified, and caused a post-mortem examination to be made, when it was discovered that the deceased was enceinte. The contents of the stomach were taken and sent to a chemist for analysis. The result will probably be made known to-day, when the inquest will be concluded. The deceased was respectably connected, and was a very beautiful and accomplished young lady.

"McCLELLAN; WHO HE IS AND WHAT HE HAS DONE."—This is the significant title which the publishers of an article upon Gen. McClellan, written by George Wilkes, have put upon the cover of the neat pamphlet, in which form the matter is reprinted. The singular insight into military affairs, the apt faculty of judicious criticism, and the undeniable array of facts presented by the author, more than warrant the friends of Mr. Wilkes in their seemingly extravagant laudation of his abilities and claim for his first-class rating as a military writer. The article takes strong grounds against Gen. McClellan as a leader, a planner and a patriot; his non-activity upon the Peninsula, and the sacrifice of so many thousands of lives, are attributed to something worse than blundering incapacity.

FIRE IN TWELFTH-AVENUE.—At an early hour on Tuesday night, a barn belonging to Mr. Alvin Higgins, in Twelfth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth streets, took fire, and was entirely consumed. The loss was about $1,000. It was insured for $300 in a City Company.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Kings County Republican General Committee.

At a regular meeting of the Kings County Republican General Committee, on Tuesday night, Mr. W. H. [illegible], of the Eleventh Ward, offered the following preamble and resolutions, stating that one year ago he might have been ahead of the times, but now he thought the time had come when people were prepared to indorse such sentiments:

Whereas, Experience teaches us the aims of the existing rebellion is the sovereignty of Slavery, and that it must be crushed or the "best Government of the world" be subverted, "and it is better that every rebel in arms should die, sooner than another loyal man perish."

Whereas, The face of the Republican Party looks ever toward freedom and justice to all men, both white and black.

Resolved, That we urge the Administration which we assisted to put in power, to employ in the army both free and enslaved colored men, and to use every means known to civilized warfare, to crush out the rebellion; that we ask it to fulfill the legend inscribed upon the old bell which over Independence Hall in 1776, at the Declaration of Independence, announced to all the world the birth of freedom, "proclaiming liberty to all the land and to all the inhabitants thereof;" that we call upon it to issue in language so plain that he who runs may read, that shall run through mountains and valley, and fly from cabin to cabin of the South, that the fundamental law of this free land guarantees protection and liberty, and freedom to every man, of every color, or race, or condition, who in this hour of need strikes for his country, for freedom and for God.

A brief discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Wm. Hunt, Wm. Coit, Joseph Reeve and others participated—all, with the exception of the mover and the Assistant Secretary, opposing any action at the present time in relation to the Slavery question. The resolution was, on motion of Mr. Hunt, referred to the Executive Committee, where, he stated, "it would sleep the sleep of death."

THE BROOKLYN REGIMENTS.—Recruiting was quite brisk yesterday. Col. Jourdan's First Regiment of the Empire Brigade required 47 men the night previous, to fill up two companies, (the others having their quota,) and these were procured before noon. The Colonel and several Captains proceeded to Albany last night to obtain their commissions. Col. Coon's Second Senatorial Regiment has been full for nearly a week, and is encamped on the Park near the Navy-yard. One or two companies are still engaged in recruiting, however. There are about 1,100 names on the muster-roll. The men of neither regiment are yet fully uniformed, and have not muskets enough for guard duty. The headquarters of Col. Blunt's Third Senatorial Regiment have been opened in the marble building on the corner of Joralemon and Court streets. Recruiting agents were sent out on Long Island and to Staten Island yesterday. The Fourth Metropolitan Regiment, Col. [illegible], are doing a good business. Yesterday 50 men were enlisted, which makes a total of over 350 since Saturday. Some of the recruits have been sent to camp on Riker's Island. Should the State bounty be continued for two weeks longer both these new regiments will be filled up.

KILLED BY FALLING DOWN A HATCHWAY.—Coroner Norris held an inquest yesterday upon the body of John Haggerty, who died from injuries sustained by falling down the hatchway of the steamer Matanzas lying at Atlantic Dock. A verdict in accordance was rendered.

THE DEMOCRATIC UNION PRIMARIES.—The National wing of the Democratic County Committee have directed primaries to be held in the Third, Fifth and Sixth Assembly Districts, on Friday evening next, to elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

DROPPED DEAD.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Jas. Kelly, residing in Fifteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, fell down dead in the street, supposed to be from apoplexy. The Coroner was notified.

THE WARD BOUNTIES.—The Eleventh Ward Committee will pay bounties to the men in Col. Coon's Regiment at Camp Arthur, this afternoon. Those credited to the Ward are only to be paid.

THE KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—The Special Term of the Supreme Court, Judge Lott presiding, was yesterday adjourned until Monday, Sept. 15, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, September 2, 1862—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chambers, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Ross, Trotter, Brice.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hogan moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved that the regular order of business be suspended, for the purpose of taking up and considering the ordinance from the Board of Aldermen to promote the speedy recruitment of the several regiments of volunteers from the City of New-York, now in actual service of the Government at the seat of war, authorizing the Mayor to issue a proclamation offering a bounty of fifty dollars to each recruit who shall enlist within twenty days from the date thereof, in addition to all other bounties, to be paid at the City Comptroller's office, immediately after compliance with the requirements of the authorities of this State for the payment of the State bounty, in the case of recruits for regiments already in the field; authorizing the Comptroller to pay said sums on proper evidence, and on the signing of a receipt; appropriating two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for this purpose, and authorizing the Comptroller to borrow that sum on the faith of the Corporation, on bonds to be known as "The Volunteer Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds" of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to be redeemable October first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and to bear interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, and to be transferrable at pleasure.

(In Board of Councilmen, September first, amended, and as amended lost for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered and recommitted.)

Which was carried.

The ordinance from the Board of Aldermen, "to promote the early recruitment of the several regiments of volunteers from the City of New-York, now in actual service of the Government at the seat of war."

Which was carried.

Councilman Barney moved to strike from the fourth section of the ordinance as amended, the year "1862," (in which the bonds shall be redeemable,) and insert in lieu thereof, the year "1863."

Which was carried.

Councilman Orton moved that the title of the ordinance be amended to read as follows:

"An ordinance to promote the speedy recruitment of the several regiments and brigades of volunteers from the City of New-York, now organizing in this City, or actually at the seat of war."

Which was carried.

Councilman Orton moved that the ordinance, as amended, be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Brice—16.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Orton—

Resolved, That the use of this chamber be and the same is hereby granted to Justice Barbour, of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of holding a Special Term (without a jury) for the month of October next, except during such time as the chamber is needed for the use of the Board.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the necessary alterations and repairs to the house lately purchased by the Comptroller for the use of Hose Company Number Forty-seven.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Hogan moved to take up General Order two hundred and ninety-five, being a report of the Joint Committee on National Affairs, from the Board of Aldermen, in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of ten thousand dollars be appropriated to each and every of the militia regiments from this City, which will reorganize or volunteer, either for the war or for nine months' service, under the last order of the President to draft a reserve force of three hundred thousand; the said sum of ten thousand dollars to be paid to the Treasurer of the Regimental Fund of each and every such regiment, whenever such regiment shall have completely organized eight battalion companies, and the same have been duly mustered into the service of the United States. Also, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the before-mentioned sum of ten thousand dollars, payable to the Treasurer of the Regimental Fund of every regiment that shall have complied with the conditions of the preceding resolution, on requisition signed by a majority of the Board of Officers.

Which was carried.

After debate,

Councilman Orton moved that a recess be taken for five minutes.

Which was carried.

AFTER RECESS.

Councilman Barney moved that the business under consideration at the time of the recess be suspended, and that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Board of Aldermen and request the return of the ordinance to promote the speedy recruitment of volunteers.

Which was carried.

The President thereupon appointed Councilmen Barney, Lent, and Hogan such Committee, who retired to discharge the duty assigned them.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Webster, (introduced by unanimous consent,)—

Resolved, That that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to furnish extra lamps and lamp-frames for the posts recently put up in front of the new County Jail in Ludlow-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Brice—13.

Negative—Councilmen Gedney—1.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Councilman Barney, from the Committee appointed to wait upon the Board of Aldermen and ask the return of the ordinance to promote the speedy re-enlistment of volunteers, reported that said Committee had discharged their duty, had received the ordinance, and it was now in the possession of the Board.

Which report was received and the Committee discharged.

Councilman Orton then moved that the vote by which said ordinance as amended was adopted be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Orton then moved that the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be stricken out wherever it occurs in the ordinance, and the sum of five hundred thousand dollars inserted in lieu thereof.

Which was carried.

Councilman Orton moved that the ordinance, as further amended, be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Gedney, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Brice—14.

The President then announced that the regular order of business would be resumed, being the report of the Joint Committee on National Affairs from the Board of Aldermen with resolution appropriating ten thousand dollars for each of the militia regiments which will reorganize for the war.

Councilman Orton moved that the resolution attached to said report be amended, by adding thereto the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That volunteers enlisting in those militia regiments in this city which organize and are mustered into the service of the Government for three years or during the war, shall be entitled to the bounty of $50 each, provided by the Corporation under the ordinance appropriating $500,000 for that purpose, passed by the Common Council September two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was carried.

Councilman Orton moved that the resolution, as amended, be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Gedney, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Brice—14.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Preamble, reciting the fact of the death of Brig.-Gen. Thomas Williams, of the United States' Army, who fell at the battle of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, with resolution that the City of New-York deeply deplores the death of Brig.-Gen. Thomas Williams, especially so at this critical juncture in the affairs of our beloved country, when minds like his are so urgently needed for our common defence; and while severely pained by the loss of one so distinguished for his bravery and eminent military qualifications, we bow in humble submission to the decree of the Almighty King, who in his infinite wisdom, "doeth all things well;" also, offering sympathy to the family of deceased in their bereavement; and providing that the preamble and resolution be transmitted to the family of deceased.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble, reciting the fact of the departure of the militia regiments from this City for the seat of war, with resolution that the thanks of the Common Council are in especial manner due, and we hereby cordially tender them, to the gallant officers and men comprising the Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twenty-second, Thirty-seventh, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Regiments New-York State Militia, for the promptness and alacrity displayed by them, greatly to the credit of this City, in so patriotically responding to the call of their country, as well as for the soldierly conduct manifested on all occasions when their services have been required.

Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the Twelfth Regiment New-York State Militia.

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was adopted.

Preamble reciting the decease of Wm. J. Brisley, on Sunday, the twenty-fourth ultimo; that Mr. Brisley, in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three represented one of the City Wards in the Common Council of the City; with resolution that the Common Council deeply sympathize with the afflicted family and friends of deceased, and tender them our sincere condolence; and also, that a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution, duly authenticated, be engrossed and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Which was concurred in.

RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Councilman Jones—(introduced by unanimous consent:)

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed to place the basement and first floor of house of Truck Company Number One in proper repair, forthwith.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Gedney—(introduced by unanimous consent:)

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. H. Gedney, for the sum of eighteen dollars and twenty-five cents, expenses incurred by Committee in accompanying the remains of Brigadier-General Williams from the City of New-York.

Adopted, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Gedney, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Brice—13.

By Councilman Webster—(introduced by unanimous consent:)

Whereas, A resolution of inquiry was adopted by this Board on the twenty-third of June last, requesting the Comptroller to report the number and location of the several piers owned by private parties, the number and location of such as are leased, also the terms and requirements of such leases so far as relates to keeping such piers in repair; and

Whereas, The Comptroller has failed to respond to such resolution; therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to furnish to this Board at its next meeting the information called for in the resolution as formerly adopted.

Which was adopted.

Councilman Barney moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, the fourth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 3, 1862.

$19,000 U. S. 6s. '81 Cou.	100	250 N. Y. Cen. R.		93¾
1,000 U. S. 5s. '74 Cou.	88¾	1,000 do		93¾
4,000 Tr. 7 3-10 ℔ cent. Notes	103	300 do		93½
		50 do		93¾
14,000 do	103⅞	100 do	b10	93¾
22,000 do	103¾	300 Erie Railway		37¾
17,000 do Indorsed	103	350 do		37¾
7,700 U. S. Dem'd N.	106	50 do	b10	37¾
20,000 Ill. War Loan	97½	50 do	b30	37¾
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s. '90	49½	450 Erie R. Pref.		68
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	45¼	400 do		[illegible]
15,000 do	b30 45	400 Hudson R. R.	b30	53½
7,000 do	45	350 do		53¾
2,000 Cal. State 7s	[illegible]	150 do		53¾
4,000 N. Y. Cen. R. '76	111	100 Tol. & Wab. Pref.		46¾
1,000 E. R. 4th M. Bs.	96	50 Reading R'd		[illegible]
1,000 Hud. R. R. 3d M.	94½	1000 do		60¾
3,000 Har. 1st M. Bds.	109	500 do		60½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
2,000 St. Louis Alt. & T.	[illegible]	500 do		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 do		[illegible]
6,000 Chi. B'lt W. A. M. B.	[illegible]	100 do		[illegible]
2,000 Mil. & P. du C. 1st	[illegible]	100 do		[illegible]
20,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	[illegible]	50 M. So. & N. Ind. G.		[illegible]
3,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	[illegible]	100 do		[illegible]
3,000 Clev. & P. 4th M.	[illegible]	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.		[illegible]
10,000 Am. Gold	117½	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		[illegible]
50,000 do	117¾	250 Clev. & Pitts. R.		24
150,000 do	[illegible]	100 do		[illegible]
75 Pacific M. S. Co.	[illegible]	700 Clev. & Toledo R.		53½
50 do	[illegible]	100 do		[illegible]
50 do	s10 110	50 Chic. & R. Isl. R.		67
20 do	[illegible]	200 do		[illegible]
200 Galena & Chic. R.	71¾	200 do		[illegible]
75 do	[illegible]	100 do	b30	67
100 do	[illegible] 71¾	100 Mil. & P. DuC. R.		38

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	99¾	25 Erie Railway		37
10,000 U. S. 6s '81 C.	99	150 do	b30	38¾
10,000 U. S. 5s '74 Cou.	88	100 do		38¾
5,000 U. S. 6s '81 Oregon W. L.	89	400 do		38¾
5,000 U. S. Dem'd N.	105	50 Erie R. Pref.		67¾
1,300 Treas. 7 3-10 ℔ ct. Notes Indorsed	103½	200 do		67½
5,000 do	103⅞	150 do		67½
2,000 do	103⅞	300 Hud. River R.		51¾
1,000 Mo. State 6s	45	100 Harlem Railroad		15
9,000 do	45¼	100 Mich. Cen. R.	b10	67
5,000 Ill. War Loan	96¾	300 do		67
5,000 Erie R. 2d M. B. 1883	101¾	200 M. S. & N. I. R.		31
		200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.		62
		100 do		62½
		100 do	b30	62½
5,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.	96	250 Ill. C. R. Scrip		68
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	[illegible]	200 Clev. & Pitts'h R.		24¾
5,000 Ill. C. R. B.	100	200 do		24½
5,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	[illegible]	50 Gal. & Chic. R.		71¾
500 American Gold	119	50 do		72
100,000 do	118¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	b10	53
100,000 do	118½	400 do		53
25 Pacific M. S. Co.	109¾	100 Chic. & Rock I. R.		66¾
25 do	b30 110	100 do	s10	66¾
150 N. Y. Cen. R.	93¾	100 do		67
400 do	93			

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3—P. M.

The Stock Exchange to-day lost its firmness of tone under various (and some of them very ridiculous) rumors from Washington. The market turned down ½@1 ℔ cent. at an early hour in the forenoon, on the advices in the morning papers, but was free from panic feeling until near the hour of noon, when some of the sensation stories in the Philadelphia papers of this morning were telegraphed. Upon these, there was a further decline in Stocks, and a rapid rise in Gold to 119 ℔ cent. The speculators for the rise in Gold appeared or affected to be the greatest believers in the Stonewall Jackson and other canards, to the prejudice of the National cause. They were far ahead of the Bears in Stocks, in circulating and speculating upon bad news, and the experience of the day goes far to strengthen the opinion, so emphatically illustrated by Mr. WAINWRIGHT a few days since in his address to his fellow members of the Stock Exchange, that the formal introduction of Gold to the official list of dealings at the Board, is absolutely demoralizing to the Government cause. It shows at least that in certain anxious stages of the War, there is really more industry manifested in circulating rumors damaging to the Government and the Public Credit, with a view of putting up Gold than to put down Stocks. One reason for this is, that an outside class of speculators in Exchange on Europe, are as much interested in advancing Gold on such rumors, as certain inside Brokers at the Board, who make Gold their specialty. Such speculations would, of course, go on, by private contract, if Gold were taken out of the Stock Exchange, but they would certainly be less productive of panic and mischief, and quite as reputable, to say the least, to the parties engaged in them.

While the advance in Gold is 2 ℔ cent., and in Bills on London 1½@2 ℔ cent., (the last rate of the latter being 130½ ℔ cent.,) the fall in Government and Railway Stocks, compared with the last prices of Tuesday afternoon is from 1¼ to 2½ ℔ cent., the market in the afternoon being feverish and still sensitive to Army and other Washington rumors. The Railway Mortgages are down from ½ to 1½ ℔ cent., but with little pressure to sell. The United States Notes, Custom-house, advanced to 108½ ℔ cent., being a rise of ½ ℔ cent. from yesterday, partly from a counter demand with the Brokers to pay duties on the cargoes of the Bremen and City of Washington, and partly in sympathy with the advance in Gold.

Late in the afternoon the Stock Market continued unsettled, the variations being ½@1 ℔ cent. from hour to hour. The final closing at 4½ o'clock was about as follows, compared with Tuesday afternoon. Market reported somewhat steadier:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
N. Y. Central	94¾	93¾	Hudson	53¾	52
Erie	39¼	37	Pacific	111	110
Erie Preferred	69	68	Panama	130	130
Rock Island	67¾	66¾	Missouris	47	45¾
Galena	73	71¾	Tennessees	50	48¾
Mich. Central	68¾	67¾	U. S. 6s, 1874	90	88¾
Mich. Southern	32	31¼	U. S. 6s, 1881	100¾	99¾
Mich. Guarant'd	63¾	62¼	U. S. Notes, C. H.	108	108½
Illinois Cen.	63¾	62¼	Treas. 7.30 ℔ cts.	103¾	102¾
Toledo	54	53¼	Bills on Lond'n	128¾	130¾
Reading	61¾	60¾	Gold	117¼	118¾

The rates for Money continue at 4@5 ℔ cent. On miscellaneous collateral the Brokers are generally paying 5 ℔ cent., and on Governments 4 ℔ cent. No important business was done at the Sub-Treasury, to-day. Yesterday the deposits at 4 ℔ cent. were $300,000.

The following are the Specie quotations reported by Messrs. F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 45 Wall-street:

American Gold	$1 18¾	Amer. Silver	$1 13
Sovereigns	5 60	Spanish Dollars	1 20
Napoleons	4 45	Mexican Dollars	1 18
Ten Guilders	4 50	Five francs	08
Ten Thalers	8 00	Ger'n & Fr'ch Crowns	1 12
Spanish Doubloons	18 25	English Silver ℔ £	5 50
Patriot Doubloons	17 50	Span. & Mex. qr's ℔ oz	1 30

The following were the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	100½	American Exchange	92
Merchants	100	Bank of the Republic	90
Union	92	Hanover	78
Phenix	103	Metropolitan	98½
National	93	East River	75
State of New-York	93	Shoe and Leather	95
Commerce	91	Continental	88
Commerce Scrip Stock	86	Importers' and Traders'	97

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104	M. S. & N. I. s.f. 7 ℔ c.	102½
N. Y. C. 6s Con. '83	113	St. L. & T. H. 1sts	91½
Erie firsts, '68	110	Chi. & N. W. Sk. Fund	86
Erie thirds, '83	101	Chi. & N. W. firsts	85
Erie fourths, '80	95	Chi. & N. W. firsts, int.	83
Erie fifths, '88	97½	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	55
Hudson firsts, '69	111	Tol. & Wab. firsts	85
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	105	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	95
Hudson thirds, '75	94½	Gal. & Chi. firsts ext'd	100
Hudson Con., '67	80	Gal. & Chic. seconds	103
Harlem seconds, '64	101	Chi. & R. I. firsts	103
Harlem thirds, '68	85	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	96½
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c., '69-'72	105	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 1sts	98½
Mich. South. 7 ℔ c. 2ds	89½		

The increase on the Illinois Central Road in August is much larger than we stated yesterday. The following are the earnings:

August, 1862	$526,000
August, 1861	230,000
Increase	$296,000
Cash collected for lands in Aug. 1862	75,700
Sales of land	49,000
Bonds canceled	30,000

The business of the Reading Railroad for the month of August, was:

	1862.	1861.
Received from coal	$369,900	$213,361
Received from merchandise	39,675	26,630
Received from travel, &c.	42,149	49,975
Total	$389,724	$289,966
Transportation and all charges	178,732	137,606
Net profit for the month	$211,992	$152,360
Net profit previous 7 months	[illegible]	740,281
Total net profit 8 months	$1,036,556	$892,641

The following are the last quotations of POLHAMUS & JACKSON of Government Securities and Gold:

United States 6s Registered, 1881	99¼ @	½
United States 6s Coupon, 1881	99¼ @	½
United States 5s, Coupon, 1874	88 @	89
United States 6s, 1 year Certificates	[illegible] @	½
Treasury Notes 7 3-10 ℔ cent	102¾ @	¼
American Gold	118¾ @	¾
Demand Notes	108 @	¼

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $379,329 93, including for Customs, $189,000; payments, $431,664 84; balance, $10,262,184 55.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 21 bbls. Ashes, 13,000 bbls. Flour, 30 bbls. and 85 bags Corn Meal, 306,416 bushels Wheat, 94,999 bushels Corn, 69,149 bushels Oats, 1,800 pkgs. Provisions, and 447 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate demand at $6 [illegible]@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 12½@$7 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in moderate request at [illegible]c.@[illegible]c., ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is now quoted up to 53½c.@54½c. for Middlings ℔ lb.; but the market is not quite so active. Sales to-day, 4,000 bales. The Shipping List, of this morning, says: "After a careful examination, the stock of Cotton in this Port, the 31st ult., was ascertained to be 16,907 bales, as follows:

	Bales.
On hand, unsold	[illegible]
Sold, but not delivered	[illegible]
On shipboard, not cleared	131
Total, bales	16,907

It will be seen by the statement below, that Spinners took 127,320 bales from this Port during the year ending the 31st ult., against 213,680 bales last year, and 240,893 year before; or, say, 2,449 bales ℔ week this year, against 4,100 last year, thus:

		Bales.
Stock, Aug. 31, 1861		37,329
Received since		116,425
Making a supply of		153,454
Deduct—		
Export to foreign ports	9,230	
Stock, Aug. 31, 1862	16,907	26,137
Leaving the consumption		127,320

Weekly consumption—

	Bales.		Bales.
1861–62	2,449	1853–54	3,038
1860–61	4,100	1852–53	3,424
1859–60	4,632	1851–52	3,724
1858–59	4,200	1850–51	3,036
1857–58	3,773	1849–50	3,068
1856–57	4,343	1848–49	3,039
1855–56	3,758	1847–48	2,696
1854–55	4,083		

The quantity taken from this port for consumption, the past year, shows a falling off from the quantity taken in 1860–61 of 1,660 bales ℔ week, and 2,184 bales ℔ week less than in 1859–60."

DYEWOODS—Have been inactive, at former quotations. Stock, 2,887 tons, against 4,669 tons same date last year.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after, to-day, especially for export, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 19,750 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 90@$5 10; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 20@$5 30; chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 90@$5 10; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 20@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 60 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 90	@$5 10
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 30
Superfine Western	4 90	@ 5 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 20	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping br'ds	5 40	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 35	@ 6 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 55	@ 6 75

Southern flour is salable and firm; sales 1,800 bbls., at $5 30@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is unaltered; sales 1,350 bbls. extra, at $5 25@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand at $3 10@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 75 for Fairfax, Marsh's Caloric, and $3 80 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in active request, and prime lots, which are wanted for export, are quoted very firm—in some instances a shade higher. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 200,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 51@$1 54; White Western, $1 38@$1 46; Amber Western, at $1 35@$1 37; Red Western (Winter) at $1 31@$1 33; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 24½@$1 25½; Milwaukee Club, $1 18@$1 24; Chicago Spring, at $1 11@$1 21; White Kentucky at $1 50@$1 52 ℔ bushel. Corn is in good demand, and sound lots are firm. Sales since our last 142,000 bushels, at 60c.@62c., chiefly at 60c.@61c., for ordinary to choice shipping Mixed Western; 55½c.@59½c. for Eastern do.; 45c.@55c. for unsound do., do. ℔ bushel. Rye continues in fair demand, at 77c.@80c. ℔ bushel. Sales, 2,850 bushels. Oats are in fair request, including Canada, at 58c.@59c.; Western, at 58c.@59c.; and State at 58c.@60c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair supply and demand to-day, at 70c.@80c. for old, for shipping and local use, and 50c.@65c. for new, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate request at [illegible] for new, and 14c.@19c. for last year's [illegible].

HEMP—Is dull and prices are [illegible] bales American, and 142 tons and [illegible] against 100 bales American, and [illegible] bales foreign.

HIDES—Have been in [illegible] request, at [illegible] quotations.

IRON—A moderate inquiry [illegible] the principal kinds, including Pig at [illegible] and $24 for extra No. 1 American [illegible].

LEAD—The market is [illegible], but prices are quoted steady. Messrs. [illegible] review the business of the past month, thus: "The receipts of Pig Lead at this port in August were: Foreign, 4,624 tons; domestic, [illegible] tons; deliveries, of all descriptions, 4,394 tons. Stock on hand, 31st August, 8,400 tons. The total receipts and deliveries from 1st of January to the 31st of August, for this and the previous three years, were as follows:

	1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.
Receipts, tons	37,767	7,610	17,[illegible]	24,[illegible]
Add stock on hand 1st Jan.	1,500	5,650	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Total supplies	39,167	13,260	19,400	[illegible]
Deduct stock on hand Aug. 31	8,400	5,500	3,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
Total deliveries from 1st Jan. to 31st Aug., tons	30,767	7,760	15,[illegible]	[illegible]

The above figures show extraordinary movements of Pig Lead in this market as compared with former years, and particularly so against last year. The receipts of foreign to this date last year were less than 5,000 tons, while this year they are fully 26,000 tons. About 1,000 tons less of Domestic have been received this year than last, and it is supposed but little more will come forward for the remainder of the year, and with a large falling off in the shipments from Europe we look for comparatively small receipts for the next sixty to ninety days. The enormous increase in the deliveries over last year is accounted for by the large requirements for war purposes, the principal business having been in this line either directly or indirectly, while the ordinary consumption has been scarcely a moiety of former years previous to 1861. The sales in August were chiefly to the Government, only about 1,000 tons being taken by the regular trade during the month. Last sales at $6 75@$6 87½ ℔ 100 lbs., according to quality, and the market closes firm at these rates."

LIME—The demand is fair for Rockland and Glen's Falls, at uniform rates.

MOLASSES—Light sales were made, to-day, at unchanged figures.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet at previous rates. Spirits Turpentine $2 20 ℔ gallon. Common Resin $13 ℔ 280 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, to-day, at $11 37½@$11 50 for Mess, $11 25@$11 50 for Prime Mess; and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales 1,650 bbls. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 5½c.@7c. for Hams, and 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues quiet at 6c.@7½c. ℔ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,050 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9c.@10c. ℔ lb. Beef is inactive, yet steady; sales 210 bbls., at $14 75@$15 12½ for Extra Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Plain Mess ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20 50@$23 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ℔ bbl. Butter is salable and buoyant, at 11c.@16c. for poor to very choice Western, and 13c.@19c. for poor to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in fair demand at 7c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

SALT—The inquiry for all kinds has been moderate; prices have been well supported.

SKINS—Have been quiet, yet held firmly.

SUGARS—Have been less active, but firm. Sales, 700 hhds, including New-Orleans, at 8½c.@9½c., and Cuba at 8¼c.@9c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been in limited request at previous quotations.

TIN—The inquiry has been limited for Pig, and moderate for Plates, at steady prices.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Leaf has been in good demand, at full rates. Sales, 417 hhds. Kentucky at 11c.@16½c., and 160 cases Seed Leaf at [illegible] ℔ lb. Messrs. [illegible] say of Manufactured: "In the present excited state of the Manufactured Department, it is difficult to write the market. Each day, apparently, produces an improvement in prices, with almost constant sales, or the article changing hands, and, in some cases, cents per pound are paid without the removal of the goods. Quotations are therefore deemed nominal, as none could probably be purchased this day at our figures, bright and choice pound lump being held firm at [illegible] to $1 10 ℔ lb."

TALLOW—Sales 264,000 lbs., at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 450 bbls., in lots, at 33c.@33½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate to-day, at steady rates. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d.@12½d.; Corn, 11½d.@12d.; Beef, 7s. 6d.@8s. ℔ tce.; Pork, 5s.@6s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d.@50s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d.@40s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@14½d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tce.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Oil, 47s. 6d. ℔ ton. For New-Orleans—Starch (500 boxes) [illegible] ℔ cubic foot. For London—Flour at 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain at 13½d.@14½d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 5s.@5s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 8s.@8s. 6d. ℔ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, 42s. 6d. ℔ ton. The latest charters, according to the Shipping List, have been: A Norwegian brig, to Oporto, 10,000 bush. Wheat; a Prussian brig, to Cork or Falmouth, for orders; a Br. bark, 456 tons, to Glasgow, general cargo; an Italian ship to Cadiz, 450 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco; a Br. brig, 194 tons, to Gulf of Mexico and back; a bark, 215 tons, to Havana; a brig, 284 tons, to Cardenas or Matanzas, on private terms; a bark, 542 tons, to Genoa, 550 hhds. Tobacco, at 55s.; a brig, 183 tons, to Malta and back, $3,500; a ship, 465 tons, to Buenos Ayres, $3,500; a brig, 248 tons, to Bathurst, Africa, and back, $4,000; a Br. brig, 199 tons, to Spanish Main and back, $1,800; a schooner, 1,600 bbls., to West Indies and back, $1,750; a Br. brig, 206 tons, to North side Cuba and back, $2,600; a brig, 261 tons, to Havana, $4,000; a bark, 436 tons, to same port, $4,400; one, 294 tons, same $3,500; a brig, 300 tons, to Matanzas, $2,300; a bark, 352 tons, and one, 355 tons, three to six months, to New-Orleans, &c., $1,800 ℔ month; a Br. brig, to Demerara, 81 ℔ bbl.; one, 176 tons, from Turks Islands to New-York, salt, 9c.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 4, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall, Park Row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—The Irish Lion—Mischievous Annie—The Returned Volunteer.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb, Com. Nutt, Aquaria, &c., at all hours. A Talented Farce Company, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway.

BOHANS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"Cinderella and her Sisters" and Other Fine Pictures, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our army in Virginia appears to be gradually [illegible] in the immediate vicinity of Washington. The determined attacks of the rebels on our supply trains in the rear of Gen. Pope, which came near being successful on Sunday, were persisted in with such vigor, that a large force was sent to put a stop to it. A company of the Second United States Cavalry, under Capt. Hight, were taken prisoners, but the object of the rebels was temporarily foiled. With a view to secure our trains beyond peradventure, our forces were, on Monday, pushed forward from Centreville to Fairfax Court-house, Reno's Division leading, and McDowell's following. Near Fairfax Court-house, about 4 P. M. on Monday, Reno's Division met a detachment of the rebel Gen. Hill's Division, under Gen. Ewell, and a sanguinary conflict ensued. Gens. Reno and Stevens immediately formed in line of battle, but, while gallantly leading a charge, the latter was instantly killed by a Minié ball. His troops, however, drove the enemy before them. It was in this engagement that Gen. Kearney was killed. Skirmishing was kept up about three hours, when the enemy were forced to retire with heavy loss. At another point, on the same day, they were, however, fortunate enough to capture a train of a hundred of our supply wagons.

The latest accounts from the rebel army state that Gen. Lee has established his headquarters on the Warrenton Turnpike, three miles beyond Bull Run; that the rebels assisted our men in burying the dead, and were so hungry and thirsty that they eagerly sought the haversacks and clothes of the corpses; and finally that the rebel army is retreating to Thoroughfare Gap.

The City was startled yesterday by a rumor, originating with the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, that Stonewall Jackson was marching on Baltimore with 40,000 men. The foolish story was exploded soon after the adjournment of the Stock Board.

The guerrilla Poindexter has at last been captured, while asleep in a house about twenty miles from Hudson, on the Hannibal and Missouri Railroad. A dispatch from St. Joseph says he has been condemned, and will be hung as a spy. His *confrerès* are, however, busy in Kentucky and Missouri. Col. Mundy's regiment had a severe fight with Forrest's band, near Woodbury, on Thursday, and defeated them, capturing fifteen prisoners, killing eight, and wounding thirty. Our loss was one killed and five wounded. The guerrillas were repulsed near McMinville with heavy loss. Major Leffert's has obtained a signal victory over the guerrillas in Southeast Missouri, completely routing Col. White, capturing all his wagons and stores, and with but slight loss to our forces.

The excitement in Cincinnati continues, and citizens are rapidly enrolling themselves for the defence of the city, and industriously working on fortifications on the Kentucky hills. The rebels, about thirty thousand strong, are reported to be within forty miles of the city, and are expected to make a demonstration on Thursday. Every preparation is being made for a vigorous defence. There is no telegraph communication beyond Paris.

The Kentucky Legislature is in session at Louisville, and is inaugurating vigorous measures for the defence of the State. Maj.-Gen. Wright has declared Martial law in Jefferson County. Citizens are speedily removing their property across the Ohio.

Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, has made a requisition on the St. Louis banks for $150,000, to be advanced in anticipation of the money to be collected under the assessment-law recently passed, to enable the authorities to purchase arms for the defence of the State. The banks make a virtue of necessity and patriotically comply.

The Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday says: "The *New Ironsides*, Capt. Turner, arrived at the Navy-yard last evening, having returned from her trial trip. She comes here to get her masts, rigging, &c., in order that she may with safety go to sea. She is reported as being a complete success, and will exceed the expectations of her builders."

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 23d of August, has reached Halifax, bringing two days later intelligence. The vigilance of the [illegible] in watching rebel craft shocks the nerves of the authorities in Ireland. The London *Times* takes a gloomy view of late American advices. The *Herald* thinks the draft will shake the Union to its very foundation. The English political news is unimportant. Harvest operations were progressing more favorably. The French Minister of War had freighted some English steamers for the Mexican Expedition. The news from Italy is unimportant. Sicily has been proclaimed in a state of siege, and Gen. Cialdini appointed Civil and Military Chief of the Island. The Ministry have addressed a report to the King, declaring the Garibaldi enterprise to be a rebellion, and urging energetic measures to put it down. The liberty of the Press in Sicily has been suspended. The Madrid journals continue to denounce the terms in which Napoleon addressed Gen. Concha, when he presented to him his credentials as Ambassador from Spain. Extraordinary activity in cotton at Bombay is announced. In American Stocks, the market held an upward tendency. Consols, 93¼@93⅜.

The screw steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. [illegible], which left Liverpool at 12 P. M. on the 20th, and Queenstown on the 21st of August, arrived here yesterday morning. Her advices had been anticipated.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated at Washington, Sept. 2, gives these particulars of the death of the gallant Gen. Kearney: "Gen. Kearney, while making a reconnoissance alone, last night, was fired at from a ravine, and instantly killed. The ball struck in the hip, and passed into the abdomen. His body was sent into our lines to-day, under flag of truce, by Gen. Lee, and arrived here this evening in charge of Maj. Binney. It will be embalmed, and sent to his home. Army officers here think this the greatest loss we have sustained during the war, and freely acknowledge that we had no abler General in the service. Gen. McClellan wept bitterly at the sight of his dead body here, to-night." *Per contra*, a near relative of Gen. Kearney states that a telegraphic dispatch was yesterday morning received from Capt. Sturges, of the General's Staff, dated Tuesday, Sept. 2, saying that Gen. Kearney is a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, only slightly wounded, if at all. The dispatch was addressed to the General's legal adviser at Newark, and by him sent to Mrs. Kearney, where the relative of the General saw it and read it.

In these days of disaster it is gratifying to know that the King of Siam is with us. At the Union meeting in New-Haven, on Monday afternoon, Commodore Foote read an autograph letter from that high and mighty potentate, Pawarendramaner by name, in which the royal writer expressed his sincere regret that the American Republic had become involved in civil war—a war which, from the number of battles reported, must be exceedingly bloody. He expressed the hope that the contest would not be long, and that the Union would be restored; but he was apprehensive from the nature of the intelligence received, that it might be long, and possibly result in the success of the South. He expressed his earnest hope that the revolted States would be induced to return to their allegiance, and that this great people remain prosperous and happy.

The Board of Education met at 5 P. M. yesterday, Wm. E. Curtis, Esq., presiding. The resignation of Mr. John Davenport, School Commissioner for the Twenty-first Ward, was announced. That gentleman was then elected Finance Clerk in the stead of L. Cooper resigned, and after authorizing the School Officers of the Seventh Ward to advertise for estimates and proposals for the construction of a new primary schoolhouse on the site of lots Nos. 68 and 70 Monroe-street, pursuant to the plans and specifications prepared by the Superintendent of School Buildings, the Board adjourned.

A large auction sale of Southdown sheep, took place yesterday afternoon, on the farm of Mr. J. C. Taylor, near Holmdell, New-Jersey. About fifty of the finest specimens of Mr. Taylor's flock were sold, comprising the choicest blood of the famous English breeder, Jonas Webb. The attendance was large and the prices realized, considering the times, remarkably good. The total sales amounted to upward of $2,000.

For the first time since the late battles in Virginia, there was some panic feeling in Wall-street yesterday. Stocks fell 1½@2 ₩ cent. and Exchange and Gold advanced about 2 ₩ cent. Gold, at the close of the day, [illegible].

A further improvement occurred in the market for Cotton, yesterday, though the sales were less extensive. It appears that the stock in this City on Monday last was under 17,000 bales. Liberal sales of Breadstuffs were effected; desirable lots of Flour, Wheat and Corn were quite firm. Provisions attracted more attention at unchanged figures. The movements in Groceries, Oils, Metals, Hemp, Hides, Skins, Seeds, and Fruit were limited. Whisky was depressed and cheaper. A good inquiry prevailed for Tallow, Wool, and Kentucky Tobacco. The Freight market was less active. There were 470 vessels of all classes in port.

The Rumors of Yesterday.

The selections made by the telegraph yesterday from the confused medley of dispatches in the Philadelphia papers, excited momentarily the profoundest alarm in the City. Pope, it was stated, was in full retreat to Washington, while Jackson, having chosen Edwards' Ferry as the proper point for crossing the Potomac, was already urging his march upon Maryland. Later information served to correct these rumors. The very telegraph, which always sympathizes curiously with the bear movements of Wall-street, seems to have repented at the end of an hour or two the mischief it had done in catching up and exaggerating a foolish and baseless rumor, and came halting in with corrections and explanations. It was true Gen. Pope was arranging to render his lines of communication more secure from a flank attack, and was, therefore, drawing in his army so as to rest upon the lines of Arlington; and it might have been true that Jackson had designs upon Maryland; but the latter statement was purely a bit of street gossip, originated doubtless among the panic-makers of the Capital, and greedily gathered up and sent flying all abroad by a correspondent, whose faculty of inventing news happened at the moment to be costive. At the hour we go to press there is nothing to indicate the departure of Jackson from the main rebel force at Bull Run. For once that active officer has been outmarched by a lying rumor. Hereafter the public will do well to receive all stories circulated immediately before and during the sessions of the Stock Exchange with great caution. The principal business of the morning Press has been for a long time to contradict the telegraphic bouncers of the evening papers; and with this obvious fact patent in the experience of every reader, and with the equally obvious certainty that falsehood is especially profitable from 12 M. to 4 P. M. daily, they who lose coin or courage on the faith of fallacious reports, must console themselves with the reflection that they have only themselves to blame.

The Situation in Kentucky.—The defeat of Gen. Nelson at Richmond, Ky., is the severest reverse that has befallen the Union arms in that State. It opened the richest portion of that fine agricultural Commonwealth to the enemy. He will find there abundance of corn, and the finest beeves in the West, and no stint of horses and mules, to facilitate his transportation. The most of this abundant and valuable property belongs to loyalists, and it will be not the less acceptable *to the rebels on that account.*

Gen. Kirby Smith's advance into Kentucky is of infinitely more injury than a dozen of Morgan's hasty raids. Morgan came too suddenly, and left too soon for his presence to be very harmful or discouraging. Gen. Smith, however, comes in force, and is prepared to seize, to keep and carry off all the portable wealth that he needs or desires.

It is given out that Kirby Smith's army numbers 14,000 men, and that he is advancing on Cincinnati. It is hardly probable that he will attempt so futile a thing as the capture of Cincinnati. He cannot capture it, in fact, because he cannot cross the Ohio. The worst he could do would be to shell it and destroy much private property, which is not an object with a wise General. It is not likely, however, that Gen. Smith will reach Cincinnati. He cannot do so, if the fortifications for the protection of that city are half manned. While Gen. Mitchel was in command at Cincinnati last Fall, he engineered and constructed a cheap but very splendid line of defences on the hills of the Kentucky shore, opposite Cincinnati, commanding all the approaches to the city. If these are occupied, as they doubtless will be, no enemy so little formidable as Kirby Smith will be able to approach near enough to do the slightest harm to the city, except through extraordinary default on the part of the defenders. With such a General as Lew. Wallace at hand, we think we need not fear.

What force there is at Louisville, Ky., we are not fully advised. There are two Union camps in the vicinity of that city, into which large numbers of the new regiments of Ohio and Indiana have been thrown for drill. These are not the best of troops, being too raw, as were Nelson's for Kirby Smith's veterans, but still behind breastworks or on the defensive, on favorable ground, they can be relied on.

Our expectation is that the rebel army will be content to hold Lexington, Richmond, Danville and other rich towns of Central Kentucky for a time, in order to gather up stores for the Southern armies, and that their demonstrations against cities is meant mainly to concentrate attention on them and save themselves from interruption while their foraging and plundering goes on. We trust Gen. Wright will be able to dislodge them before they ravage so rich a country.

Invading the North.

The rebels are showing by their present audacious and desperate advances that they understand the true theory of war, even if they have not so far enjoyed *the advantages of that understanding.* They always boasted, before they commenced their rebellion, that when the time came for fighting the North, the battles should all be fought on Northern soil; that they would subsist their armies on the products of Northern farms, and dictate their terms of peace at the gates of Northern cities.

But, although they had the advantage of the first blow, and had cunningly contrived through the treachery of Cabinet Ministers under Buchanan to disarm the National Government, so that it might fall an easy victim to their violence, the early course of the war by no means justified their anticipations. No battle has yet been fought on Northern soil; no Northern home has yet been ravaged by them or abandoned at their presence, and Northern cities still flourish to afford means of successful warfare against the rebellion. All the desolation so far that follows in the track of war is to be found in that land whose crime provoked its wrath. We have only to remember Eastern Virginia, the Beaufort District of South Carolina, New-Orleans, the chief city of the South, Memphis, Nashville, and the greater part of the States of Tennessee and Arkansas, to realize the bitter disappointments under which the rebels have for nearly a whole year been groaning.

It is natural that they should wish to throw off the incubus of our armies, and draw breath freely again. It is a positive necessity that they do so; for their whole strength is in the field and wasting away, and the opportunity of success is—now or never. The energy of their movements at present is the energy of despair. They have resolved to risk all on the hazard of the die, and by one superhuman effort to restore the prestige which their habitual boasts and their early audacity gave them.

But we do not feel alarmed by their furious onsets. We are surprised to find that any portion of our citizens regard the present demonstrations with feelings of undue apprehension. The rebels cannot conduct a campaign through the Northern States. They held a long line of defence last Winter, stretching from Norfolk to Springfield, Mo.; but they found it a source of weakness, and admitted, after the Union armies had penetrated it, that they had "attempted too much." And the Union armies, after they had dispersed the rebel army at Corinth, found their progress stayed because there was no army to assault, and their strength was thenceforth exhausted in trying to guard what country they had overrun. Are we to suppose that a rebel army, piercing through the hostile populations of Ohio or Pennsylvania, would have a different experience from our own in Tennessee and Alabama?

But the parallel does not even end here. Suppose that the rebel armies are allowed, without opposition on our part, to invade the Northern States, and are permitted to make their way the best they can, over broken railroads and across rivers, whose bridges are destroyed, toward Philadelphia and New-York. It will take all their available strength for such an undertaking. Who then will stand guard over their homes, and save them from the insurrection of slaves that would very surely follow their departure? The great objection against edicts of emancipation by the President has been that there was no power to enforce except by military presence. We could deprive rebels of their slaves only as we advanced into their territory and came into possession of their property. If the rebel armies leave their own ground to come North, this difficulty will be overcome, and our shrewdest policy might be only to embarrass their march by broken bridges and other impediments, and to send large armies into their own abandoned homes, with a *proclamation of freedom and protection to slaves.* We doubt whether the rebels would debate long which party would suffer most by this mutual invasion.

We should remember, however, that it is not so easy for the rebels "to invade the North," as it is for them to threaten to do so. Two great rivers lie in their way at the very threshold of their march. The Potomac and the Ohio are serious obstructions to an army that has neither boat nor bridge, and no time to build either; and fording, with artillery, is not a very promising mode of overcoming the difficulty. We await, therefore, with entire confidence and patience, the early explosion of the rebel threat to invade the North, to which his present furious demonstrations have lent some show of consistency.

Gen. McClellan's New Command.—The appointment of Gen. McClellan to the command of the Army of Virginia, will be received with a very general feeling of surprise; and possibly with distrust and dissatisfaction. It will be remembered, however, that while the army is defending Washington, the command is immediately in the hands of Gen. Halleck, and that practically Gen. McClellan is no more than the medium through which the orders of the General-in-Chief are communicated to subordinate officers. Not only the plan of operations, but its execution, will be due to Gen. Halleck. Upon his shoulders will rest the entire responsibility. The alarmists, who detect in the nomination of McClellan matter of fresh apprehension, have small capital to go upon.

The Light of Experience.

It has been sagely said, that to most men experience is like the stern-lights of a ship, which illumine only the track it has passed. It will be a very sad thing for this Republic if those who now direct its destinies are recorded by history in such a category. Never in the life of a nation was there greater need of that peculiar sagacity which employs the acquired light of yesterday in the selection of a path for to-morrow, than in the United States to-day. On its presence or its absence in the places of power depends our whole future destiny. It is to decide whether we remain a great people, homogeneous, united and powerful, or take the first fatal step of disintegration which will lead us to the position of those petty States, whose weight in the world's councils is represented by a cypher, and whose little quarrels only provoke a smile.

We have passed something over sixteen months in the task of endeavoring to preserve the Union,—the Union whose integrity has been assailed by a clique of dexterous and ambitious scoundrels heading a vast mob of semi-civilized rabble. Unprepared at the outset, and surrounded by innumerable difficulties accumulated through the imbecility, if nothing worse, of the last Chief Magistrate, we were fortunate in being able to break the first surge of treason. In this there was abundant reason for congratulation, and, in spite of some unhappy mistakes, little ground was discovered in the conduct of affairs on which to predicate grave censure. Practically at peace for so many years, the public felt that the plans of the Government would naturally for a time partake of the character of experiments; not a few blunders were therefore regarded with indulgence as inseparable from the conditions of the case, and the country united with enthusiasm in support of the President and his Cabinet.

The time has now arrived when the national voice earnestly demands that the fruits of past experience shall be made available for the national salvation. Many valuable discoveries have been made at a vast outlay of blood and money, and it is demanded that the knowledge so obtained shall be employed most thoroughly in the conduct of affairs for the future. We have discovered that the rose-colored theory, so much in vogue a year since, that the simple raising of large armies and navies would suppress the rebellion, was an error,—for that it is also necessary, when raised, to use them. We have discovered that the strategical feat of placing a huge force in intrenchments, where they shall be employed for half a year in digging holes and hauling cannon, has not the effect to overcome the enemy,—and that, on the contrary, such a policy is singularly favorable toward giving him every possible facility for marshaling his men and accumulating his resources. We have discovered that nearly every time our forces have been hurled directly upon the enemy, we have been victorious, as at Port Royal, Fort Donelson, Roanoke and New-Orleans; and that, almost as regularly, when we have waited for the rebels to attack *us*, the results have been negative, if not disastrous, as at the bloody series of battles in the Peninsula.

We have discovered that "Union sentiment" will not make itself manifest in the seceded States until those who cherish it are fully satisfied that the National Government has both the power and the will permanently to hold and protect the district in which they may reside. Most especially we have discovered that it will not answer as a general rule of strategy to keep the whole Union army at its base watching half the rebel army for a whole Winter, and then to take half the Union army to fight the whole rebel army at *its* base in the heat of Summer.

Furthermore, we have found in our foreign relations, that to insure success for our diplomacy it is not sufficient to demonstrate our capacity to raise and equip great armies; it is also necessary to evince both our readiness and our skill in handling them. It must in candor, be allowed that, on the whole, these are qualities which we have not displayed so conspicuously as could be desired. Our men have behaved most admirably, and deserve all that a grateful country can bestow; but, with some notable exceptions, their officers have scarcely deserved to lead them. It appears that good soldiers are more readily made from the American raw material than good officers; a circumstance which suggests the necessity for increased efforts to add to the future efficiency of the latter.

In general, it may be safely assumed that nothing has occurred since the outbreak of the rebellion which need weaken our confidence in the ability of the loyal States to suppress it, provided our leaders are sagacious enough and bold enough to profit by the light of experience. *It is certain the people will not* meekly tolerate a recurrence of disasters and failures springing from the same causes which have already been put to the test; and lavish as they are disposed to be of troops and treasure, it is to be hoped that whatever discomfitures the fortune of war may have in store for us may not arise from a senseless repetition of the blunders of the past.

The Exempt Movement.—In referring to Mr. Samuel Hotaling's projected brigade of exempts, a day or two since, the "aged and infirm" were named as likely to present themselves for enlistment. Our attention has been directed to an apparent assumption in these words, that men over forty-five are to be properly described as advanced in years, and necessarily disabled. We distinctly disclaim any such meaning. Those who survive middle-age are quite likely to do so by the help of stout constitutions; and when stout constitutions are the possession of the exempts, they are, perhaps, better prepared for the hardships of war than the untried and unseasoned frames of the more youthful. By all means let the Hotaling Brigade of Veterans be raised. The corps will find broad fields for service.

Kearney and Stevens.

The doubts as to the death of Gen. Philip Kearney seem to be set at rest. In the contest of Monday, that gallant officer, always forgetful of his own safety, fell mortally wounded while leading his men into action; and the country has to deplore the loss of one of its most accomplished, experienced and enterprising officers. Gen. Kearney was peculiarly a professional soldier. To a thorough elementary training in the art of war, he had added careful studies of all the great military authorities, with reference to every department of the profession. These studies had been the business of his life; and to give them experimental value he served throughout the Mexican war, it is needless to say, with the highest distinction, and subsequently participated in the Algerian campaigns, and yet more recently in the war of Italian liberation. From the leading French Generals of the time he has received testimonials of the most flattering description, attesting his intrepidity and skill. Had his bravery been attempered with the slightest dash of personal prudence, a career so splendid and so promising would not have been so untimely ended.

The death of Gen. Isaac Stevens will also be very sensibly felt. Although, after leaving West Point, and serving briefly in the army, he chose to abandon the profession of arms, and descend to the arena of partisan politics, Gen. Stevens forgot nothing he had learned; and gifted with profound sagacity and quickness of apprehension, he resumed the sword when the insurrection broke out with more than ordinary preparation for effective usefulness. In the earlier and more important transactions at Port Royal, Gen. Stevens played a conspicuous and creditable part; and was no less characterized by judicious self-control when more recently obliged to witness the experiments upon the negro instituted by Gen. Hunter—experiments which the judgment of Gen. Stevens strongly reprobated. Of the part taken by the deceased in the unfortunate affair of James Island, it is now improper to speak. This only can be said: that whatever injurious suggestions of cowardice associated themselves with his name in connection with that affair, must be forever canceled and silenced by the dauntless bravery of the man on his last battlefield. He fell a victim to his too zealous gallantry.

The people have too few servants of skill, and discretion and zeal to spare any without bitter regret. The two just lost are of the few, and must be mourned deeply and earnestly.

Rebel Ferocity.

In their dawning conviction of the hopelessness of mere civilized warfare to enable them to compass their ends, the rebels have taken a leaf from the annals of the Aboriginals of our country, and seem to put their trust in the adoption of those devilish cruelties and terror-striking torments which are always the final resource of savages when fighting a superior foe. They have, however, neglected to turn to the last page of the history, on which is inscribed, as the crowning result of such luminous tactics, the sad but inexorable word—*extermination.* Many an unarmed colonist was killed at the plow—many a Christian, male and female, was tortured at the pitiless stake—many a babe was wrenched from the mother's breast and butchered before her eyes—many a scalp with snowy locks adorned the belts of ruthless warriors—many a roof-tree fell blazing in the bitter Winter's night, and crushed the innocent sleepers in the sanctity of home; yet these horrors brought their legitimate fruit in due season, and the record closes with the sweeping destruction of the perpetrators.

As the war progresses, the rebels exhibit an increasing disposition to draw upon the magazine of terrors, whose use has been generally confined to acknowledged barbarians. Their black flags and "no quarter" war-cry, their mutilation of dead bodies and murdering of the sick and wounded, their ghastly child's play of making baubles and trinkets out of human bones, their poisoning of springs and wells, the grinning and gibbering of their women over the coffins of Union soldiers, are the terrible yet instructive symptoms of increasing barbarism and augmented desperation. Indeed, so far as their conduct of the war is concerned, it is not easy to draw a very marked distinction between the Southern rebels and the Sepoys in the late East Indian rebellion.

From the latter illustration, if their reason were unclouded by the madness of the hour, the rebels might draw a most useful lesson. The Sepoys hoped to strike panic to the European soldiery by the practice of appalling tortures, inflicted even on the women and children who fell into their hands. The result is well known; the soldiers knew what their comrades had received, and what they themselves had to expect. They fought, therefore, with astonishing courage and resolution; but when victorious, it was found that the officers were quite unable to deter them from retaliations of a most determined and fearful character. *We do not believe men* can be found in the National army who would make drinking-cups of rebel skulls, or castanets of rebel bones; but we are confident that the memory of these atrocities will be carried into battle, and that sooner or later they will be most terribly and amply avenged.

Curses are like chickens, and still come home to roost. The proverb is applicable to the outrages wherewith the traitors have essayed to embitter and intensify the war. With our superior numbers, at least equal determination, constantly increasing and invincible navy, enormous resources and steadfast patriotism, the raising of black flags and the cry of "no quarter" would be ridiculous were the subject less mournful; for a very simple mathematical calculation would demonstrate the only retributive conclusion. But that preliminary insanity attributed to those whom the gods wish to destroy, appears to have taken entire possession of the unhappy men who have sacrificed their honesty to their ambition, and parted from all powers of computation when they conspired against their country.

The Garibaldi Rebellion.

Each mail brings renewed confirmation of the imminence of the crisis in Italy; and the telegraphic intelligence by the *Asia*, published to-day, is of a still more serious cast than any yet received. All illusions taking the shape of a supposed complicity of the Turin Government in the enterprise of Garibaldi must disappear before the developments that have now arisen. The vote of the Senate, pronouncing the movement a rebellion, has been followed by an order in the official Turin *Gazette*, of the 21st August, declaring a state of siege in Sicily, and nominating Gen. Cugia Extraordinary Commissioner. Gen. Cugia immediately issued a proclamation, announcing that the state of things in Sicily must be put an end to; declaring that every armed band or tumultuous meeting will be dissolved by force; and, furthermore, suspending the liberty of the Press. It is also stated that Gen. Cialdini has been appointed Civil and Military Chief of Sicily, with the fullest powers.

It is obvious that the Italian Government is stretching to the utmost the policy of lenity and conciliation, and is exceedingly loath to come to actual collision with Garibaldi. The relations which Victor Emanuel holds to the popular leader would naturally prompt this course, even if there be no truth in the report that a considerable number of officers in the royal army had declared they would resign rather than fight against Garibaldi. There is good reason to believe, however, that the majority of the Italian people are on the side of the Government; and any act of positive aggression by the revolutionary party would doubtless give practical unity to the popular support of Victor Emanuel. He has already the *moral* support of Europe—at least of all Europe that loves Constitutional Government and rational freedom.

Quite the Reverse.—A telegram from Halifax conveys a startling piece of information. It informs us that the London *Herald* thinks the draft "will try the temper of the Northern people more than it has ever been tried yet, and strike to its very foundation the tottering edifice of the Union." For once that Secessionist sympathizer is right. The draft *does* try the temper of the Northern people excessively; but it tries it *because the Government does not immediately make it!* The strange spectacle is presented of a whole people begging to be drafted. That's a view of the matter that has hardly got through the thick skull of our British cotemporary.

A Move in the Right Direction—Duryee's Zouaves.

The war for the suppression of the Southern rebellion has not been signalized thus far by any of those combined movements of masses of troops which won for Napoleon the Great his conspicuous victories, which made his Old Guard and his Young Guard famous, and which, in more recent times, gave a name to the famous English Light Brigade. The first efforts of our people, unaccustomed to war-making on a large scale, have given celebrity to single regiments like Hawkins' and Duryee's Zouaves, the Sixty-ninth and other gallant commands; but we have had no overwhelming triumph to record of brigades and divisions, which, uniformly drilled, equipped and disciplined under the eye of a single leader, have decided the fate of battles. It is only because we are new to the business, and have been compelled hitherto to be content with instructing our soldiers in the simple movements which are always preliminary to the combined manœuvres, that these things are so. The time for greater things, we trust, approaches nearer as we grow older in the business of warfare. But before we can do as the French and English have done, we must imitate more closely their first efforts. Before we can hurl an Old Guard, or a Young Guard, or a Light Brigade upon the foe, and achieve with them a victory or stem a defeat, we must first create divisions and brigades as formidable as those.

We are glad to learn that a movement is progressing with great success in this City, which is likely to give us at least one brigade that is likely to be such an one. A second battalion of Duryee's Zouaves—confessedly one of the best regiments that ever left this metropolis—is already forming. It is to be uniformed like the famous Fifth, is to be officered by those who have distinguished themselves in the ranks of the old regiment, and with it will form part of the brigade of Col. G. K. Warren, of the Regular Army, who has given Duryee's Zouaves the discipline and drill for which they have become so widely known. Col. H. D. Hull, the old Major of the Fifth, will command the new battalion; Major Abm. Smith, of the Third New-York Volunteers, will be Lieutenant-Colonel, and Capt. Gouverneur Carr, of Duryee's Zouaves, will be Major. All three have been in service since the beginning of the war, and understand thoroughly how to make men soldiers in the shortest possible time. The Second Battalion will be in the field in less time, judging from the progress that is making, than ever was consumed in making a regiment before. The movement, of which Mr. D. R. Martin, President of the Ocean Bank, is the projector, is going forward under excellent auspices. A fine body of young men are enrolling themselves, many of them members of well-drilled three-months' regiments just returned. The headquarters are at No. 639 Broadway, (old Mozart Hall.) It is by giving organization to such bodies of intelligent men, with a dashing uniform, experienced officers, and a standard like that of the Fifth to rally around, that we must prepare for the fighting of the decisive battles that are to come.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Monday, Sept. 1.

The steamer *Constitution* arrived yesterday from Panama, touched Acapulco, took Capt. Hudson, late Commander of the *Golden Gate*, who left Manzanilla on the 17th, after remaining near the wreck twenty-one days. He thinks there is little probability of saving any of the treasure, but efforts will be made during October and November, when the sea is usually quiet.

The ships *Well Fleet* and *Anglo-Saxon* have arrived from New-York; also, the Northern Coast steamer, with $25,000 in treasure from British Columbia, and $200,000 from Oregon.

The Overland Route.

Atchison, Kansas, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

Benjamin Halladay, proprietor of the Overland Stage line, and J. Whitney, Jr., arrived to-day. Their time overland from Carson Valley to this place is reported to be 11 days and one hour, including 12 hours detention this side of Salt Lake. No Indians were seen. They represent the new mail route over the Cherokee trail as excellent. Mr. Halladay states that after the 15th inst., the Overland stages will pass daily through Denver City.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

ADVENTURES OF THE TUSCARORA.

The English Press on American Affairs.

DIRE PROPHECIES AS TO THE DRAFT.

THE REBELLION IN ITALY.

SICILY DECLARED IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS SUSPENDED.

Commercial and Financial News—Consols 93 1-8 to 93 1-4.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 23d, via Queenstown, on the afternoon of the 24th of August, arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this morning. Her dates are two days later than those per the *North American*.

The steamship *Australasian*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d of August, and was off Liverpool when the *Asia* left that port.

The ship *Queen of the Sea*, arrived at Liverpool on the 22d of August, with 800 bales of cotton and $160,000 in specie, from the Confederate States.

The *Asia* reports meeting, on the 28th of August, ships *Australia*, *British Queen*, *Conqueror*, *W. F. Storer* and *Savannah*, all bound in to Liverpool.

On the 27th of August, the *Asia* met the steamship *Arabia*, and on the 31st, the steamship *Scotia*, both bound to Liverpool.

The *Asia* has ninety-six passengers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Times* writes on the 21st of August, as follows:

"The Federal gunboat *Tuscarora*, it appears, has been dodging the *Ajax* for the purpose of getting coals on board in defiance of the orders issued by the Admiralty. The *Tuscarora* has coaled within three months at a British port, and did not proceed, as she was bound to do, on a voyage to the United States. She remained hovering about the coast on the lookout for Confederate vessels. She put into Kingstown with the view of getting coals. Unable to accomplish this there, partly in consequence of the return of the *Ajax*, she weighed anchor and steamed with all speed to Belfast Lough, where, according to a previous arrangement, she received a supply of coal amounting to a hundred tons. Having anchored outside of the jurisdiction of the Harbor Commissioners, the Collector of the Customs at once took the matter up and served a notice on the Federal captain to depart within twenty-four hours, and a revenue cutter was placed alongside of the *Tuscarora* to prevent further violation of the neutrality laws, and at the same time the matter was reported to the Admiralty. The Belfast people ask what would have been done if the Federal captain had refused to leave?"

The *Times* editorially argues that, although the latest advices from America show an apparent improvement in financial matters by the enormous premium on gold, etc., the day must come when the people of the United States will really understand the position of their own finances, and when that time arrives it doubts not that the principles which have so often been verified in the bankruptcy of great European monarchies will assert themselves with equal vigor to punish the financial obloquies of the American Republic.

In another article the *Times* depicts the latest American advices in the most gloomy characters. It says:

"On all sides the political horizon grows blacker and blacker, nor can any chance of peace be discovered, except in the exhaustion or impotence of a belligerent. If the Federals were not blind with fury they would now see what all Europe has seen from the beginning. But the truth, it seems, has yet to dawn, if not on the people at any rate on the Government of the Federal States."

The London *Morning Herald* speculates on the effects of drafting, and thinks it will try the temper of the Northern people more than it has ever been tried yet, and shake to its very foundation the tottering edifice of the Union. It says:

"New-Yorkers have less reason than other Americans to struggle against the conscription. It is their last hope in the absence now of any nobler or worthier object. It is for the supremacy of their City, and to avert its commercial ruin, that a war is being prosecuted, which will convert America into a desert."

Queen VICTORIA, and the junior branches of the Royal family, were to embark at Gravesend for the Continent on the 26th of August.

There was nothing new in English politics.

Lord PALMERSTON had been figuring in public meetings at Dover and Earl DERBY at Manchester, but neither of them said anything of political import.

Harvest operations were progressing more favorably under the improved state of the weather.

Messrs. CHAMBERS, AYRE & Co., of Liverpool, in the Brazilian trade, had suspended payments. Their liabilities are supposed to be considerable.

FRANCE.

The French Minister of War had freighted some English steamers for the Mexican expedition.

The Italian crisis excited much interest in Paris and the indications of NAPOLEON's policy were eagerly awaited.

M. BENEDETTI was about to return from Paris to Turin.

The *Constitutionnel*, after declaring that the French flag will not recede before any menace, says:

"To stop the fools who would not stop before the flag which has given freedom to Italy might be a painful necessity imposed by honor, but it would not be a solution of the military question—it would not settle the political question."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* believes, notwithstanding the *Constitutionnel's* denial of the statement, that M. LAVALETTE has given to the Pope some assurances of the support of France, as represented.

The Paris Bourse was flat, at 68f. 70c. for Rentes.

ITALY.

The official Turin *Gazette*, on the 21st of August, published a decree proclaiming a state of siege in Sicily, and nominating Gen. CUGIA Extraordinary [illegible] Commissioner.

Gen. CUGIA forthwith sent the following proclamation:

[illegible] Notwithstanding the words of the King, [illegible] of Parliament, and the forbearance of the Government in giving time to deluded people to return to their duty, armed bands of GARIBALDI continue [illegible] an important town.

[illegible] rebellion is thus opened, and the Government [illegible] to put an end to this state of things, so [illegible] to the destinies of Italy.

[illegible] armed band or tumultuous meeting will be dispersed by force. The liberty of the Press is suspended. The commanders of the divisions of the [illegible] of Palermo, Messina and Syracuse will assume both civil and military powers.

It was reported that GARIBALDI had appointed [illegible] Prefect of Catania.

It was also asserted that a considerable number of soldiers in the Royal Army had declared they would [illegible] rather than fight against GARIBALDI.

A Paris correspondent says, that as Gen. CUGIA, [illegible] thirty thousand troops, did not prevent GARIBALDI from reaching the sea-port of Catania, [illegible] are freely drawn that the Italian Government [illegible] not throw any serious impediment in the way [illegible].

The *Economist* asserts that Gen. CUGIA [illegible] appointed civil and military Chief of Sicily, with the fullest powers.

It was believed that Admiral PERSANO would assume command of the fleet.

The official Turin *Gazette* of the 22d of August publishes the following report, addressed by the Ministers to the King:

"GARIBALDI has raised the standard of rebellion in your Majesty's name and that of Italy, which serves only to veil his intentions and those of European demagogues. The cries of 'Rome or death' are senseless insults to our glorious ally, and retard the only possible accomplishment of our unanimous wishes. As GARIBALDI remains deaf to your voice, and unmoved by the thought of lighting up civil war, energetic action has become necessary. The rebellion of GARIBALDI imposes on us the necessity of treating the country occupied by his volunteers as a country occupied or threatened by an enemy. We therefore advise your Majesty to proclaim a state of siege. The Ministry accepts the responsibility of the measure."

The Italian Parliament was prorogued Aug. 21.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals, almost unanimously, continue to denounce the terms in which NAPOLEON addressed Gen. CONCHA when he presented his credentials to him as Ambassador from Spain.

BELGIUM.

The Senate has adopted the commercial treaty with England by a vote of 28 to 6.

TURKEY.

Great agitation prevailed at Cettigne, in consequence of the acceptance of OMAR PASHA's ultimatum. MIRKO had protested against it.

POLAND.

The sentence of death against JAROSZYNSKI, who attempted to assassinate the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, was carried out by hanging on the 21st of August.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail, of July 26, and Calcutta mail, of July 15, had reached England. The American portion goes per the *Asia*.

The news is generally anticipated.

The want of rain was unfavorably affecting the crops.

The London *Times* notices, with satisfaction, the extraordinary activity in cotton at Bombay, and thinks it must spread to the interior and largely augment the supplies, present and prospective.

Commercial per Asia.

(The weekly Liverpool Cotton market was received per *North American*.)

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London Money Market the funds were quiet and rather weak. The rates for money were without change, and few transactions took place below the Bank's minimum rate of interest.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others, report: FLOUR steady, with a slight improvement on fine qualities; American, 25s.@28s. WHEAT quiet, and quotations are barely maintained; red Western, 9s. 6d.@10s. 11d.; red Southern, 11s.@11s. 3d.; white Western, 11s.@11s. 9d.; white Southern, 11s. 6d.@12s. 3d. CORN quiet and steady; mixed, 29s. 6d.@29s. 9d.; yellow, 29s. 9d.@30s.; white, 31s.@31s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Various circulars report: BEEF dull and nominal. PORK dull. BACON quiet and firm. LARD steady at 42s. 6d.@43s. 6d. TALLOW easier, at 47s.@47s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES steady at 31s.@32s. for Pots and Pearls. ROSIN firmer; common, 24s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE inactive at 20s. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE steady. RICE has an upward tendency. LINSEED advancing. LINSEED OIL steady at 42s. COD OIL quiet and steady.

LONDON MARKETS—(BARING.)

BREADSTUFFS steady. IRON steady for Bars and Rails. Scotch Pig advancing, and quoted at 54s. 9d. SUGAR firm. TEA steady. COFFEE firmer. TALLOW quiet at 49s. 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 115s. ROSIN advancing; Common 25s.@26s. RICE firm. LINSEED OIL firm at 41s. 3d. SPERM OIL nominal. COD OIL firm at £44.

Messrs. GROVES & TODD quote ASHES dull, and declined 1s. BACON upward. BEEF quiet and steady.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The market has an upward tendency. New-York Central 71@73; Illinois Central 49¾ discount; Erie 31; United States 5s 66@68.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON for the week have been 5,250 bales. Orleans tres Ordinaire 160f.; Bas 90f. The market is buoyant and excited, and there has been an advance on American of 50 centimes, and 25 on Indian. The stock of Cotton in port is 30,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday.

The Bourse is dull. Rentes 68f. 65c.

LATEST MARKETS PER ASIA.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

COTTON.—The sales to-day reach 5,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet. The following are given as the quotations of Saturday:

Fair Orleans	25d.	Middling Orleans	23½d.
Fair Mobile	24¾d.	Middling Mobile	23d.
Fair Uplands	24¾d.	Middling Uplands	23d.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is quiet and steady. Wheat is easier.

PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, Saturday.

CONSOLS closed at 93⅛@93¼ for money.

Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £104,000.

The Thirteenth Regiment Militia.

ARRIVAL OF A PORTION OF THE COMMAND, AND RECEPTION IN BROOKLYN.

A portion of the Thirteenth Regiment Militia, under command of Col. ROBERT B. CLARK, arrived at the foot of Canal-street, New-York, about noon yesterday, on board the steamer *Baltic*, Capt. COMSTOCK. Reports had been circulated that the vessel had been wrecked, and much excitement was caused in consequence. It appears they had a narrow escape from shipwreck, but not a man was lost.

Great preparations were made for their reception. A committee of citizens was appointed, two bands were engaged, and a 6-pounder, in charge of Capt. DUER and Adjt. MCLEAN, was stationed on the bulk-head, near the ferry, to fire a salute.

The committee, embracing old members of the regiment, and recruits for the Fourteenth, preceded by the Navy-yard Band, marched to New-York about noon to receive the returned soldiers.

A large crowd soon collected at the foot of Fulton-street, and in a few hours the entire street from the ferry to the City Hall was densely filled with spectators, the majority being ladies. The different fire companies turned out, and placed their machines at the cross streets. The public houses generally were decorated with flags, and banners with mottoes of welcome were suspended across the thoroughfares at various points.

After waiting until 6 o'clock P. M., a salute of thirteen guns announced the arrival of the regiment, it having previously been ascertained that only a portion had come on. As soon as the ferry-boat approached they were greeted with cheers of welcome, and on landing they marched up Fulton to Henry-street, and thence to the armory, where they were dismissed, much to the disappointment of many thousands who had collected above that point, and who labored under the impression that they would proceed as far as the City Hall at least.

The cause of not making a parade was that the men were completely worn out, having been on shipboard since Sunday evening. The returning companies, with their officers, numbered about 350, the remaining 250 having been taken off the steamer by schooners when the vessel was ashore on Winter Quarter Shoals.

The regiment left this City on a three months' campaign (for the second time) on the 30th of May last, and during their absence have been stationed at Suffolk, Va. They left Suffolk on Sunday morning last, and arrived at Fortress Monroe the same evening, when they embarked on board the steamer *Baltic*. They set sail on Monday morning, and when about six hours out the steamer was grounded on Winter Quarter Shoals, where they remained until Tuesday morning, in a most perilous condition. The night was occupied in heaving over the coal and other heavy material in order to lighten the ship, in which they at length succeeded. A schooner had come alongside the evening previous and took off a number of men. Two others hove in sight next day, and each took on board as many as they could carry. The schooner *A. E. Baylis*, steered direct for New-York; another of the vessels went to Fortress Monroe, and the third set sail for the Delaware Breakwater. The Twenty-fifth Regiment, Militia, was also on board the steamer, and shared the hardships with the Thirteenth.

Shortly after the dismissal of the Brooklyn regiment at the Armory, they were scattered all over the City, wending their way homeward. Among those who escorted them from the steamer was the "Thirteenth Regiment, Jr.," composed of boys from 10 to 16 years of age. They were fully uniformed and equipped, preceded by three drummers, and made a very creditable appearance.

SWORD PRESENTATION.—The members of Company D, Fifty-third Regiment, N. Y. V., (Vosburg Chasseurs,) yesterday morning presented to First Lieut. A. LAMBIE WALLACE a richly mounted regulation sword, with sash and belts. Lieut. WALLACE, on receipt of this, to him, unexpected token of regard in which he is held by the members of Company D, made a short and patriotic address, in which he said that when he drew the sword it would be to lead the *men of Company D to "victory or death."*

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The Eighth Infantry, stationed at Governor's Island for the last two months, have been ordered away to the seat of war, and are expected to leave immediately.

One hundred and fifty sailors left the *North Carolina* receiving ship, at the Navy-yard, for Washington, at 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, to do duty in the fleet about that city. Three hundred sailors from Boston are expected at the Navy-yard to go on for service at Cairo.

The United States steamer *Flambeau*, which arrived at the Navy-yard a few days ago for repairs, has sailed for her destination on the blockade.

On Monday, the keel of still another iron-clad vessel was laid in Jersey City. She is to be a "battery," and similar in many respects to those of that class building. Her length will be about 230 feet, her width, depth and draught of water in proportion. The parties building her—the Messrs. CROMWELL—are also to begin two new batteries when they can conveniently do so. They have the *Weehawken*—the ship described at such length when her keel was laid—pretty well advanced. In sixty days more, the limit of time allowed by contract will have expired, when the *Weehawken* must be turned over to the Government. There are still over 400 men employed on the vessel, which is fast beginning to look "ship-shape." Thus have the Government ordered four iron-clad craft from one constructor, about a dozen from another, (ERICSSON,) and from one to three of several firms.

In compliance with orders from the National Capital, the United States revenue-cutter *Varuna*, which has been lying in the harbor of New-Bedford, Mass., for some time, is to come on at once to New-York on Government business. Her commander is instructed to report to Collector BARNEY, who will assign him to the duty for which his vessel is wanted.

The Board of Commissioners appointed to examine several proposed sites for a new Navy-yard, having completed the examination of New-London harbor, will meet at Bristol on Thursday next, and proceed to examine Narragansett Bay. It is well understood now in naval circles that League Island will not be approved by the Board. Indeed, it is said that its unhealthy location has been found sufficient to condemn it.

Gen. Halleck and the Three Months' Volunteers.

PROTEST FROM THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The National War Committee, of this City, having proposed to the Secretary of War the recall of the recently discharged three months' militia, that gentleman referred the matter to Gen. HALLECK, who gave the following response, published in this evening's papers:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862.

To Hon. D. D. Field and others:

The New-York militia regiments were requested to remain when the danger was more imminent than at present, but declined to do so. Under these circumstances they will not be recalled.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

This stigmatizes unjustly the Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. M. On the 24th of August, orders were given to this regiment to return to New-York from their station at Harper's Ferry. In view of the threatened advance of the enemy they readily volunteered a longer service, and were accepted for ten days. It seems to us at least ungrateful to refuse us the credit of this offer after it was accepted. The feeling at the armories of several of the companies has this evening been very bitter at the want of recognition of our patriotism. We would have no such shameful record handed down as that we refused to serve our dearly loved country in its time of sorest need. Our knapsacks are scarcely unpacked, and we can shoulder them again if we are needed.

A. A. P.

PROTEST FROM THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would call your attention to the following, published in this evening's *Express*:

To Hon. D. D. Field and others:

The New-York militia regiments were requested to remain when the danger was more imminent than at present, but declined to do so. Under these circumstances they will not be recalled.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

As the foregoing is calculated to do injustice to a patriotic body of our citizens just returned, I would say in relation to the Sixty-ninth Regiment that their services were at the disposal of the Government until their time expired, and that they expressed no desire nor would they return had they got the slightest intimation from Government that they were needed. Further, that they received orders on Saturday, Aug. 23, but did not leave until the eve of the 26th, the date when their engagement with Government ceased.

T. McG.

The Vermont Election.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Tuesday, Sept. 2.

The Vermont State Election for the choice of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer, and Members of the Legislature, was holden to-day. As was expected, the vote is very light, and the result indicates that party lines have been almost entirely ignored. Two tickets only were run, viz.: the Republican Union ticket, headed by the present Governor, FREDERICK HOLBROOK, and the Peace Democratic ticket headed by Hon. B. F. SMALLEY.

Returns have been received from a few towns only. Twenty towns give HOLBROOK 3,874; SMALLEY, 303, and 50 scattering. The same towns last year gave HOLBROOK 4,118, to 1,516 against him. In a few towns, as in Randolph and Royalton, the vote is reported enormous for HOLBROOK. We have reports from the representatives elected in thirty-two towns. All are Union.

The County tickets placed in nomination by the Republicans and Union Democrats jointly have been supported with great unanimity, and are, without doubt, chosen in every County. The Representatives chosen from a few of the more important towns are as follows: Waterbury—H. F. James; Montpelier—Charles Reed; St. Albans—J. G. Smith; St. Johnsbury—C. S. Dana; Marshfield—Charles Barrett; Woodstock—O. P. Chandler; Burlington—W. G. Shaw; Ludlow—W. S. Balch; Bethel—A. P. Hunton, and Royalton—D. C. Denison. Many excellent and able men have been elected to the lower House.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, corrects acidity and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

1862 Genin's Grand Fall Opening. 1862
Every style of Gentlemen's Dress Silk Hats.
Ladies' Riding Hats, Whips and Gauntlets.
Misses and Infants' Silk and Felt Hats.
Boys' Hats and Caps of every description.
Introduced by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway, Thursday, Sept. 4.

Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES, Acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

COWPERTHWAIT—MOORE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Sept. 3, at the N. E. Congregational Church, by Rev. W. R. Tompkins, MONTGOMERY B. COWPERTHWAIT to MAGGIE E., second daughter of John C. Moore, Esq., all of that City.

GREGORY—WINANS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 2, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., H. M. GREGORY, U. S. N., to KATE A., daughter of Wm. W. Winans, Esq., of this City.

RAPP—STEVENSON.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 31, by Rev. Charles A. Buckbee, Mr. SAMUEL RAPP to Miss ELIZABETH STEVENSON, both of Hoboken.

ROSE—COOK.—In Bridgehampton, L. I., on Monday, Sept. 1, by Rev. Thomas M. Gray, Rev. WM. W. ROSE, of Chesterfield, Mass., to Miss LIZZIE E. COOK, of Bridgehampton.

WORCESTER—WARNER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 2, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. J. W. Diller, D. D., FRANKLIN E. WORCESTER to Miss EMMA A., daughter of Geo. A. Warner, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

CALKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 1, J. TAUSSIG CALKINS, aged 26 years.

The funeral services will take place on Thursday, at 3 o'clock, at No. 16 Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

DUBOIS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 2, JOHN DUBOIS, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, Benjamin Dubois, 176th-st. and 10th-av., on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 9½ A. M.

FORSTER.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 3, SARAH CAROLINE, daughter of Thomas V. and Rebecca Forster, aged 9 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 164 Wayne-st., Jersey City, this day, (Thursday,) the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

LOVE.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 3, after a short illness, ANNIE, wife of Thomas Love.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

SIGLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 3, THOMAS, son of John J. and Louisa Sigler, aged 2 years, 1 month and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

THOMPSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 3, Mrs. MARY E. THOMPSON, wife of Thomas J. Thompson, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 71 West 29th-st., corner of 6th-av.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Sept. 3, CHARLES FREDERICK, only son of Wm. B. and Ann Eliza Taylor, aged 11 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Bethesda Baptist Church, in 53d-st., near Lexington-av.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 417.—Sept. 3, 1862.
51, 15, 33, 69, 25, 9, 20, 27, 50, 65, 18, 32.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 418.—Sept. 3, 1862.
5, 28, 54, 21, 13, 26, 15, 73, 76, 6, 60, 7, 8.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 391.—Sept. 3, 1862.
17, 21, 76, 46, 62, 22, 8, 41, 11, 32, 44, 74.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 392.—Sept. 3, 1862.
60, 57, 74, 5, 64, 54, 16, 36, 41, 21, 49, 53, 72.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.—Prizes cashed and information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

S.-T.-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

Invigorates, strengthens, and purifies the system; is a perfect appetizer, and Nature's great restorer. It is composed of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs. Particularly adapted to weak and delicate persons, and can be relied upon for its purity. It cures Dyspepsia, is a gentle tonic, and is just the thing for changes of the seasons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

BALLOU'S PATENTED F.Y.S. French Yoke SHIRTS WARRANTED TO FIT. Send for a Circular. BALLOU BROS., No. 409 Broadway, New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

SAVE YOUR MONEY. DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR For a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.

WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.

It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots without more trouble than a common hair oil.

It is warranted not to injure the Hair or Skin.

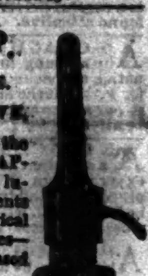
Manufactured only by ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

For sale in New-York by J. Milhau & Sons, No. 183 Broadway, and D. S. Barnes, No. 202 Broadway.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.



The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is by the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent, No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

S.-T.-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

Of this celebrated brand appears to be in every one's mouth, as well as on every one's table. They are a splendid article, and can be relied upon to strengthen and invigorate exhausted nature.

WIGS AND TOUPEES, ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE. HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS. MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow. All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

THE TREASURER OF THE SANITARY Commission acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since Aug. 15:

Congregation of Baptist Church, West Harwich, Mass.	$40 10
Women's Central relief Association for purchase of vegetables	1,000 00
A Friend, by John Jay	50 00
H. K. Bull	50 00
E. T. Toft & Co.	100 00
People of New-England, by Dr. S. G. Howe	5,000 00
John L. Mannian, Troy, by B. H. Hall, Esq.	5 00
Mrs. Sarah Burnes, by Dr. T. C. Brinsmade, Troy	1 00
South Berlin Soldiers' Aid Society, by Mrs. Jas. A. Culver, Troy	15 78
Auburn, Maine, by G. R. Davis, Esq.	362 00
Baptist Society, Yarmouth, Maine	25 00
G. L. J., New-York	10 00
J. Butler Wright (additional)	125 00
W. S. Gilman, Jr.	25 00
From Connecticut, by A Walker, New-Haven	200 00
W. H. Webb	500 00
A lady, by Henry Day	20 00
Proceeds of excursion from employes of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co.	150 00
Ladies of Dunkirk, N. Y., by H. R. Rogers	100 00
Ladies of East Machias, Maine, by P. Talbot	65 00
Citizens of Old Town, Maine, by J. Y. Richardson	118 00
Sandy Hook Pilots, by Mrs. Charles King	100 00
Proceeds of sale of gold pencil-case from "Anti-Chickahominy"	5 00
Citizens of Wiscasset, Me., by G. R. Davis	200 00
Citizens of Mechanic Falls, do	60 00
Mrs. Louisa S. Lord, (additional,) Greenport, N. Y.	100 00
Ladies of Stockbridge, Mass., by Mrs. J. Pomeroy	330 00
G. D. Sherman	5 00
John H. Earle	100 00
Wm. J. Olliffe	5 12
Josiah Lane	100 00
Irving Grinnell	100 00
John T. Johnson (additional)	100 00
Edward Douglas, Delhi, N. Y.	17 00
W. Mackay, N. Y.	50 00
Richmond, Maine, by G. R. Davis	154 00
Minot & Poland, do	38 00
Falmouth, Maine, do	25 00
Monmouth, do, do	55 46
Bethel, do, do	42 00
Henry D. Sedgwick	50 00
Mrs. Jonathan Hunt, by H. D. Sedgwick	50 00
Miss Jane M. Hunt, do	25 00
Eugene Langdon, by Dr. Agnew	250 00
Citizens of Rockland, Maine	488 87
M. Ulshoeffer, N. Y.	100 00
Samuel Eliot, (additional,) Hartford	100 00
George Townsend, do, N. Y.	50 00

The recent severe fighting near Washington calls for prompt and large contributions of money and hospital supplies of every nature. The former may be addressed to the Treasurer of the Commission at No. 68 Wall-st., and the latter to the Women's Central Association of Relief, No. 40 Cooper Institute, New-York.

GEO. T. STRONG.

AUGUST 30, 1862.

Headquarters, War Committee of the Citizens of New-York, Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

Aug. 30, 1862.

THE NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE OF the citizens of New-York, appointed at the War Mass Meeting, in the Park, on the 15th inst., ask from citizens and corporations, the means necessary to carry out the purposes for which they were appointed, viz.: "To promote a vigorous prosecution of the war, and a speedy termination of the rebellion." That meeting unanimously

Resolved, That, inasmuch as property in the loyal States is valueless should the rebellion succeed, we call on the moneyed and other corporations, to contribute largely to the recruiting funds, and to every effort for suppressing the rebellion.

To place regiments in the field there are, as is well known, many expenses to be incurred which cannot be paid by either the State or the General Government. The Committee have already received several pressing applications for money, and they, therefore, in this public manner, call on corporations and individuals to furnish the means to enable them to answer the demands.

It is impossible for the Committee to see each of their fellow-citizens, but they confidently trust that this appeal will meet a sincere and prompt response. For more than a year these calls for aid have been made, and they have been met in a spirit of generous patriotism. But so long as their is an enemy in arms against the Government, so long must we continue to labor and contribute; or all our past efforts will be worse than useless.

Special efforts are making for the Legion of GENERAL CORCORAN—some payments have been already made for this corps. The donors can, if they prefer, designate the particular appropriation to be made of such contribution.

There is no appeal to our benevolence or our patriotism so strong as that which comes from our country on the one hand, and on the other hand from the families of soldiers.

Subscriptions may be paid to the Treasurer, CHARLES GOULD, No. 2 Hanover-st., or to either of the members of the Committee, viz.:

GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman, City Hall.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.
CHARLES GOULD, No. 2 Hanover-st.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, No. 40 Wall-st.
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, No. 128 Broadway.
ALEX. T. STEWART, Broadway, cor. Chambers-st.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, No. 30 Pine-st.
RICHARD D. LATHROP, No. 29 Park-place.
MICHAEL CORCORAN, Astor House.
HIRAM WALBRIDGE, No. 13 Bridge-st.
WM. ORTON, City Hall.
J. AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., No. 63 William-st.
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, No. 50 Park-place.
ISAAC SHERMAN, No. 1 Hanover-square.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Post-office.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, No. 51 Chambers-st.
R. M. BLATCHFORD, No. 31 Nassau-st.
JAMES W. WHITE, No. 32 Chambers-st.
WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 68 Wall-st.
DAVID DOWS, No. 20 South-st.
A. C. RICHARDS, No. 136 Duane-st.
TERENCE FARLEY, City Hall.
SAMUEL SLOAN, No. 62 Warren-st.
EDWARDS PIERREPONT, No. 14 Wall-st.
JONATHAN STURGES, No. 125 Front-st.
H. W. T. MALI, No. 166 Duane-st.
ANDRE FROMENT, City Hall.
ISAAC DAYTON, No. 247 Broadway.
GEORGE A. BARNEY, City Hall.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL, No. 38 Burling-slip.
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st.
MOSES TAYLOR, No. 44 South-st.
WILLIAM E. DODGE, No. 19 Cliff-st.
MORRIS KETCHUM, No. 40 Exchange-place.
HENRY G. STEBBINS, No. 40 Exchange-place.
WM. B. ASTOR, No. 85 Prince-st.
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, No. 5 Bowling-green.
R. H. McCURDY, No. 45 Park-place.
JAMES BEEKMAN, No. 144 Duane-st.
ADRIAN ISELIN, No. 36 Wall-st.
WM. A. DARLING, No. 96 Lexington-av.

S.-T.-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhoea, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

PEREGO'S

ARMY SHIRTS

WE HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 175 BROADWAY, and now offer a large variety, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS AND HOSIERY,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

S.-T.-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

Exhausted Nature's great restorer. A delightful beverage and active tonic. Composed of pure St. Croix Rum, roots and herbs. It invigorates the body, without stimulating the brain. It destroys acidity of the stomach, creates an appetite, and strengthens the system. It is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Liver Complaint, and Nervous Headache, and prevents Miasmatic disease from change of diet, water, &c. It can be used at all times of day by old or young, and is particularly recommended to weak and delicate persons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
No. 333 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7¼. Commences at 8.

GRAND OVATION TO GEN. CORCORAN.

BRIG.-GEN. MICHAEL CORCORAN, attended by his Suite, will VISIT THIS ESTABLISHMENT THIS EVENING.

In honor of the event, the THEATRE will be BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED, and MAGNIFICENTLY DECORATED.

PROGRAMME THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 4.

NOTICE.—THE GENERAL is expected to arrive at about EIGHT O'CLOCK, will be conducted to his box, which will be gorgeously decorated, and KOPPITZ'S GRAND ORCHESTRA will perform "THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER."

1. GRAND OVERTURE, IRISH AND NATIONAL AIRS. KOPPITZ'S superb orchestra.
2. The glorious comedy, by Tyrone Power, called THE IRISH LION.
FLORENCE in his famous part of TIM MOORE.
Mr. Barrett, Mr. Young, Mrs. Skerrett, Miss Crocker, &c.
3. A NEW NATIONAL HYMN, written expressly for the occasion, will be sung by MRS. W. J. FLORENCE, aided by a POWERFUL CHORUS. The entire company attached to WALLACK'S THEATRE assist.
4. The dashing, changing piece, MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE. MRS. W. J. FLORENCE in SIX DIFFERENT CHARACTERS, with songs and dances.
MR. FLORENCE in a ROLLICKING IRISH part.
5. A DAY ON THE FIELD WITH THE IRISH BRIGADE—Descriptive. KOPPITZ'S Grand Orchestra.
6. The whole to conclude with the roaring local piece, THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.
SERGT. BILL WILLIAMS.......W. J. FLORENCE
FRIDAY.—A MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME.
SATURDAY.—GRAND FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE—the last night of the [illegible]

MILITARY.

THE FIRST NINETY-NINE

Fit for "Marines" who apply will be received in Col. DURYEE'S Regiment of Marines, being the 105th New-York State Volunteers.

This regiment is under orders to march immediately. Nine hundred and forty men are already enrolled, and only ninety more can be received. State Bounty of $50 will be paid to those who enlist this week.

Apply at No. 389 Broadway.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION!
No. 21 Nassau-st.
Company B,
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY,
Col. F. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Brave young men of New-York, if you desire to engage in the service of your country, in this her hour of need, come forward at once—one and all.

You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are compelled by force to such an expedient in order to crush this unholy rebellion.

To arms, then, and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.

The bounty paid after being mustered in.

Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.

Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.

E. F. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding, Late First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.

First Lieutenant, J. H. CONNELL.
Second Lieutenant, Thos. A. Moore.

PHOENIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN ZOUAVES.
FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.

Co. G, Capt. JOHN D. HEARNE,) requires twenty able bodied men to complete its number. This being the only Irish Zouave regiment now organizing in the State, young Irishmen should not delay and should join at once and serve under the green flag. The regiment is fast filling to its maximum.

Recruits enlisting in this company will receive
$100 from the United States.
$50 from the State of New-York.
$50 from the City and County.
$13, one month's pay in advance.
Of which, $88 will be paid down, on passing muster.
Recruiting office corner Leonard and Centre-sts.

JOHN D. HEARNE, Captain.
RICHARD GULLAHAN, First Lieutenant.
JAMES A. SULLIVAN, Second Lieutenant.

Good tents will do good work.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.
COL. PETER McDERMOTT,
Adj. GEORGE W. WARNER.
Headquarters No. 446 Broadway.

This Regiment is now organizing under the auspices of the District Committee appointed by Gov. Morgan.

To men desirous of serving their country "in this, her hour of trial," superior inducements are offered. In addition to receiving the bounty and advance pay, each recruit has the satisfaction of knowing that he will be commanded by tried and experienced officers. To facilitate recruiting, on and after Monday, Aug. 18, the Headquarters will be open for the transaction of business until 9 P. M.

ENLIST AT ONCE, IF YOU WOULD SECURE THE BOUNTY AND AVOID THE DRAFT.
HEADQUARTERS AT NO. 446 BROADWAY.
CAMP AT TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

PHOENIX REGIMENT, CORCORAN ZOUAVES.
FOURTH REGIMENT, EMPIRE BRIGADE.
JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.

IRISHMEN, RALLY—DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED.

Now is the time to join this truly Irish Regiment and serve under the green flag. Thirty able-bodied men wanted to complete the number of Company G in this regiment. Recruits enlisting in this regiment will receive all the lawful bounties paid. An extra bounty of $10 will be paid by private subscription. Recruiting office, No. 73 Third-av., corner of 12th-st.

J. A. DEMARS, Captain.
HENRY E. COLE, First Lieutenant.

A Second Lieutenant wanted who can furnish 15 recruits.

HARK!! THE LONG ROLL!!!—TURN OUT THE GUARD!

Wanted, about 20 men, able-bodied, to fill up Company G, Senatorial Regiment, Col. SONK commanding. The Company is officered by Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES, formerly of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.; Lieut. DUDLEY W. HAVENS, formerly of Company G, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.; and Lieut. A. V. BENSEN, formerly of Company B, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.

Clothing and quarters furnished immediately. We promise that every man shall be as well taken care of as in any other organization, and have all the advantages of bounties, &c.

Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES,
Recruiting Officer, at City Armory,
Corner of Henry and Cranberry sts., Brooklyn.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL COMPANY.

The Teachers and Students of THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT ALBANY are organizing a company, to be composed of the former students of the school, and such other young men of respectability and good moral character as they choose to accept. Any such young men can obtain all the information required by applying to RODNEY G. KIMBALL, Captain, (late Professor of Mathematics,) at the State Normal School, Albany, N. Y.

P. S.—All who join this company will be accredited to their respective towns and counties.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.
Brig.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES Commanding.
$50 additional bounty by private subscription.
$88 paid immediately after mustering.
$100 before leaving the State.
$75 when mustered out of service.
Recruiting Office, No. 383 4th-av.
First-Lieut. LOVELL PURDY, Jr., Recruiting Officer.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES—SECOND BATTALION.

Recruits are wanted for this splendid regiment, officered by veterans, and to be composed of none but first-class men. The corps is to be raised in fifteen days. Apply immediately. Special bounties paid.

Col. H. D. HULL,
No. 663 Broadway, (Mozart Hall.)

$227 BOUNTY!—$88 IMMEDIATELY.—THE Fourth New-York State Battery, Capt. JAMES E. SMITH. Now in the field. Recruits now is your time, before all bounties stop. Men from the country come along. Look at the inducements! Choose light artillery for easy service. No musket drill. No long marches; as you can march or ride when you like. No knapsacks or heavy loads to carry. No trenches to dig. Good officers, good pay and good rations. This Battery was in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, and Malvern Hills, and has only lost three men killed. Come and join before you are drafted. Recruiting station No. 399 Hudson-st., near Clarkson-st.

First Lieut. CHAS. H. SCOTT,
Corp. JOHN A. THOMPSON,
Recruiting Officers.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE, No. 79 White-st.,
New-York, Sept. 1, 1862.

BY DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY of War, the bounty and premium allowed to recruits for the old regiments will be paid at this office until further orders. One month's advance pay is allowed, as heretofore.

J. V. D. REEVE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., Mus. and Dis. Officer.

POLITICAL.

UNION ASSOCIATION OF THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—At a meeting of the Union Association of the 21st Ward, being the 8th Assembly District, the following named officers were appointed:

CHARLES GOULD, President.
E. A. WITTHAUS, First Vice-President.
ALEX. P. SHARP, Second Vice-President.
EDWARD C. JOHNSON, Treasurer.
RICHARD J. VANDERBURGH, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JOHN H. SHERWOOD,	GEORGE F. COACHMAN,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	ANDREW V. STOUT,
JOHN F. CUNNINGHAM,	JAMES H. HINCKNEY,
JOSIAH F. KENDALL,	JAMES L. JACKSON,
WILLIAM HAW, Jr.,	D. WILLIS JAMES,
W. H. L. BARNES,	LUTHER B. MARSH,
PATRICK McELROY,	JOHN F. HOGEBOOM.

DELEGATES TO THE CITY CENTRAL UNION COMMITTEE,
Of which WILLIAM TUCKER, Esq., is Chairman.

ALEX'R W. BRADFORD,	GEORGE C. ELLISON,
ALLAN CAMPBELL,	WILLIAM H. NILES,
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,	JAMES R. HUNT,
HORACE H. DAY.	

The objects are to further the political union of all citizens who approve of the Legislative Union Caucus Address and of the action of the two State Committees, calling a State Convention for the 24th September. All citizens willing to unite for such purposes, are invited to become members of this Association.

CHARLES GOULD, President.
R. J. VANDERBURGH, Secretary.

A MAMMOTH SALE OF RICH, HIGH-COST PARIS

NECK TIES

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at prices which no other house in New-York can possibly name, viz.:
25 cent TIES at 12 CENTS each, or $1 38 per dozen.
50 cent TIES at 25 CENTS each, or $2 per dozen.
75 cent TIES at 38 CENTS each, or $3 75 per dozen.
$1 TIES at 50 CENTS each, or $5 per dozen.
(The usual wholesale prices are $2 50, $4, $5 50 and $7 50.) The 50 cent or $5 line embraces over 1,200 dozen of the richest ties ever brought to this market. SCARFS in endless variety, at corresponding rates. Also, 5,000 dozen men's and boys' best quality Linen

COLLARS

(*Domestic finish*) at $1 20 per dozen, or 10 cents each, *warranted* same as are sold everywhere at $3 50. Also, closing out a large lot of superior quality and make of fine dress SHIRTS, *without any reference to the price of cotton or linen*. Prices $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, and the best at $2. Also, an immense stock of ladies' and gent's Linen HANDKERCHIEFS, from $1 per dozen and upwards.

J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway, Corner of White-st.

WEDDING CARDS

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st., N. Y. Established 1840. For Specimens by Mail, send two stamps.

LOOK TO YOUR TAXES!—THE TAX-PAYER'S GUIDE comprises all the new Internal Duties properly classified, the exemptions, penalties, &c., &c. By a Lawyer. Price 25 cents. $2 50 per doz.; $15 per 100. [illegible], No. 21 Cedar-st., New-York.

LAW REPORTS.

Prize Cases.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN PRIZE. Before Judge Betts.

MOTION TO SUPPRESS TESTIMONY IN PREPARATORIO.

The United States vs. The Schooner Shark.—This was the case of a vessel seized while about to enter the Port of Galveston. When the capture was made the captors sent the crew of the prize on shore and brought the vessel to this port. On her arrival, upon the application of the Government stating the names of the crew were here to be examined, an order was made that the testimony of the captors be taken in preparatorio, which was accordingly done. Afterward the Master of the captured vessel appeared to defend the cause, and his evidence was taken in preparatorio.

The claimant now moves to suppress the testimony of the captors, and that the cause be tried upon the evidence of the Master alone, as taken in preparatorio.

The Court reserved its decision.

Benedict, Burr & Benedict for claimants; E. D. Smith for Government.

Proceedings in Arrest—Appearance and Demand.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS. Before Justice Barnard.

Andrew C. Ferris vs. Edward Boley et al.—The plaintiff began his action against the defendant by the service of a money-demand summons on the 12th of [illegible], and at the same time obtained an order of arrest, upon which order the defendant was arrested. Defendant's attorney served a notice of appearance on plaintiff's attorney, superadding the words, "And require that all papers be served on me at my office, No. 11 Wall-street, in the City of New-York." The plaintiff, not regarding such notice as a sufficient demand of a copy of the complaint, omitted to serve a copy thereof, but entered judgment against the defendant on his default, on the 13th day of June.

The defendants now move to set aside this judgment, on the ground of irregularity, and to discharge defendant from arrest. Defendant also moves to dismiss the complaint.

Judge Barnard held the judgment irregular, and the same should be set aside, but denied that part of the motion asking for a dismissal of the complaint and a discharge from arrest.

E. Haines, for plaintiff; W. H. De Camp, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS. Before Justice Leonard.

Burke vs. Dongee et al.—Motion to continue the injunction is granted. The application for a receiver is denied, without prejudice to a further application after the answers are in.

Annette E. Lafeta vs. H. Elwood Lafeta.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM. Before Justice Barbour.

In the Matter of Henry Eickert vs. Col. Loomis.—Habeas corpus granted, return made and prisoner discharged.

In the matter of Troghagen vs. Col. Loomis.—Habeas corpus granted, return made and prisoner remanded.

[illegible] *vs. Julien.*—Order granted.

[illegible] *vs. Motel.*—Answer of defendant stricken out as sham or false, and plaintiff have $10 costs of this motion.

Postage Currency at a Premium.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you tell why the new stamp currency is issued by the Government in such a way that it can only be had at a premium? It does seem that it might have been issued in small lots, say $10, to each applicant. Instead of this we find that brokers advertise it for sale at a premium. The following is from the Utica *Herald* of this date:

"About $1,000 of the new postage-bill currency were received by Messrs. A. WILKINSON & Co., bankers of Syracuse, on Tuesday morning. It was speedily bought up by citizens at two per cent. premium."

The *Tribune* publishes the name of A. WILKINSON, of Syracuse, as Collector for the Twenty-third District. Now I live in the Twenty-first District, and have no personal feeling in this matter, beyond what every business man has, who has suffered the annoyance of the lack of small change. I hope it is not too late for you to draw the attention of the proper officials to this subject.

VERNON, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 30.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT active; White, $1 35@$1 38; Red, $1 27@$1 30. CORN active and advancing; Yellow at 68c.@70c. COFFEE quiet. PROVISIONS advancing. MESS PORK, $11 50@$12. WHISKY, 34c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm, at previous prices. CORN advancing; White, 68c.@70c.; Yellow, 66c.@68c. OATS firm. WHISKY firm at 34½c. COFFEE dull at 21c.@22c.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 3—1:30 P. M.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT easier; sales at $1 13½ for Red Winter. CORN dull and nothing doing. OATS firmer; sales at 45c. WHISKY dull; no sales. *Imports*—7,000 bbls. Flour, 110,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—137,000 bushels Wheat, 144,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 20,000 bushels Barley.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89¾; Reading Railroad, 30¾; Morris Canal, 43; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49¾; Long Island Railroad, 17¾; Sight Exchange on New-York at par to 1-16 per cent. premium.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 20
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 21
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 27
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 28
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 3
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 6
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 20
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 19

FROM AMERICA.

Hibernian	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 6
City of Washingt'n	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 6
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 20
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad), 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 5 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close, daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

HOWARD.—YOUR COMMUNICATIONS HAVE all been received. Leave for the Falls next week. What answer did you make to the question? Let me hear from you this week, and oblige D. E. B.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as chambermaid in a private boarding-house; has the best of City reference for three years. Call at No. 44 West 17th-st., where they can see the lady she lived with.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or to do plain sewing and take care of children; has best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 163 East 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A first-class chambermaid and waitress, also a good seamstress wants a situation; good City reference. Apply at No. 113 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is capable of working on dressmaking, or chamberwork and waiting. Can get two years of good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 123 East 28th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a young woman, with three years' reference from each place; understands the care of a baby and waiting on table perfectly, also doing up fine muslins; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 3 Christopher-st., corner 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a young girl, who has lived in the best families; understands her business perfectly; or would do washing; has the best of reference for both places. Call at No. 1[illegible] West 16th-st., in the rear, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 1[illegible] East 34th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted for a very neat and efficient girl, who is a thorough waitress and up-stairs servant, of obliging and respectful manners, anxious to please, and highly recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIenced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking, as also all kinds of baking, or would take charge of a house in the absence of a family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 132½ 7th-av., 2d floor, between 19th and 20th sts., New-York.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as first-rate cook in a small family; understands the making of all kinds of soups, jellies of all kinds, game and pastry; is willing to assist in washing; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 108 3d-av., near 17th-st., in the shoe store.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a first-class private boarding-house or private family; would have no objection in a small family to assist in the washing; good City reference if required. Can be seen till suited at No. 68½ West Washington-place, second floor.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOman wants a situation as cook in a private family; understands making good bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; the best of references given. Call for two days, at No. 3[illegible] 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; will assist with the washing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; good City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 229 West 36th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as a first class cook; perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches—soups, pastry and jelly. Can be seen for two days at No. 1[illegible] Varick-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT AND trustworthy woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking and meats in all their branches; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 227 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant English woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of French and English meat and pastry cooking; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 869 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, as first class cook; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 350 6th-av., corner 2d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT ENGlish woman a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; good references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 Sullivan-st.

AS COOK, &c.—LADY'S MAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable young women; one as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; understands baking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. And one as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and cloaks, and all kinds of boy's clothing; can do up ladies' muslins and French fluting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—SITUations wanted by two young women; one as good cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; is willing to assist in the washing; the other as first-class laundress or chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands doing up fine washing and French fluting; both have the best of City references from their last employers. Call for two days at No. 169 7th-av., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as good cook, or would take a first-class laundress' place; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy girl, who is not afraid of work, a situation as plain cook or general servant; washes and irons well; does up linens in style. Or, as chambermaid and lady's maid; is fully competent in each capacity. Wages $6 to $7 a month. Call at No. 164 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation to cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good baker, and understands her business well; City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 497 6th-av., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted on the avenues in Brooklyn by a very respectable Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron; is a thorough cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; does not see company, and is highly recommended as a trusty, economical and efficient servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a middle-age Protestant woman as above; is recommended from her last place as having no superior for neatness of person, habits and efficiency in the kitchen; fully understands the care of milk and butter, and will hire in City or country. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted for a steady, reliable woman, as good, thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer; makes most excellent bread and pastry; is highly recommended from her last place, as a neat, economical and capable servant. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, under the bank.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation; she is a good cook, a good washer and ironer. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. And also a chambermaid and waiter; both wish to be in the one house. Can give the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference can be given. Has no objection to the country. Call at No. 133 Clinton-place, 8th st., third floor, front room, No. 9, near 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, to cook, wash and iron; no objections to do housework. Good City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 38 Macdougal-st., in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, in the fancy-store, No. 223 Bleecker-st., near Amos.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; can come well recommended from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 147 West 28th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants a situation; can cut and fit perfectly, and do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to do light *chamberwork; can give the best of City reference; wages $9 per month.* Call at or address No. 198 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS DOWN-STAIRS SERVANT, &c.—A SITuation wanted, in City or country, by a well recommended, willing and obliging girl as down-stairs servant; no objection to do general housework; is a very good washer and ironer, cook and baker. Call at No. 278 6th-av., first floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Situation wanted, for a nice, respectable English Protestant girl, to do the housework of a private family; is a neat and competent girl, and has the best of reference. Apply for Kate, at MANNING'S, 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as laundress in a private family; has lived with some of the best families in the City. Call for two days, at 65 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT nurse, of neat habits, kind and affectionate disposition, and great experience in the care of children, is desirous of obtaining a situation to take the entire charge of an infant; is very highly recommended by her former employer. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a good plain sewer; has six years' City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as lady's nurse, or invalid's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a good seamstress. The best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 227 6th-avenue, between 20th and 21st streets.

AS NURSE, HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young widow lady as nurse, housekeeper, or companion for a lady; has had much experience in sickness; no objection to travel or to leave the City; references exchanged. Mrs. FIELDS, No. 220 West 42d-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, respectable English woman, a situation; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by the bottle, if required; can do plain sewing neatly, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 1 Fleet-place, near Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, where she has lived.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable woman as nurse and seamstress; is a good tailoress; would take care of an invalid lady; good City references given. Apply at No. 60 East 33d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation, by a Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, and does fine embroidery; she can be seen at her present employer's, No. 70 West 28th-st., who will give her good reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; can give the best of City reference, and is willing to do a part of the chamber-work if required; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 128 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, lately landed; is a good plain sewer and embroideress; is willing, kind and obliging; also, is kind to children and is willing to be directed in everything. Call at No. 11 James-st., on the top floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—ANY PERSON REQUIRing the services of a good seamstress, by the week or month, can find her by applying at No. 160 West 28th-st., near 7th-av. A steady home preferred to high wages; good City reference given.

DRESSMAKING.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIenced dressmaker work in a private family by the day, week or month; cannot be excelled in cutting and fitting ladies and children's dresses, also mantillas; understands W. & W.'s Machine. Can be seen for the week at No. 253 7th-av., near 26th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS competent waitress; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, who lived in a respectable family, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or thorough servant; takes the entire charge of the silver and dining-room in excellent style, or as thorough housemaid; wages $7; City or Brooklyn. Call or address a note, for two days, at No. 164 East 21st-st.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 148 GRAND-st., on hand a large number of excellent servants for City or country. Professed cooks, washer and ironers, chambermaids and waitresses, laundresses, nurses and girls for housework, man servants. Excellent situations open for all good servants.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as companion to an invalid lady, to take charge of a house, or teach young children; best of references can be given. Call or address, for one week, J. K., No. 221 6th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH DRESSMAKER FROM Paris, who understands cutting and fitting in the most fashionable manner, work by the day, week or month. Apply at No. 194 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young man, a situation as book-keeper; is a fair writer and quick at figures; can give reference from present place if needed. Address HENRY HUDSON, No. 190 East 26th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is a careful driver and a good groom; has the best reference from former employers and present employer, and in addition is willing to make himself generally useful or to work in a garden. Call or address, for two days, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 22 Chatham-st., Hope House.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business, and will be found willing and obliging, and can produce first-class testimonials as to character and ability, having been brought up to the business in the old country. Address C. K., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG SINGLE MAN wants a situation as coachman and groom, in a private family; no objection to the country; understands his business perfectly; will make himself generally useful to his employer; the best of City and country reference given. Address G. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable single man, as coachman; long experienced in this City, in which he has lived with some of the first families; best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 305 4th-av., or a note can be addressed to T., at that place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman, in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has lived with families of the highest standing in society; can give several years' City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office; or, apply to R. Campbell, saddler, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman or groom in a private family, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business; a good place in the country preferred; good references given as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address A. P., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN wants a situation as coachman with a private family, who is a good and careful City driver; the best of City reference can be given from his last place. Address F. D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young man, a situation in a private family, as coachman; is strictly temperate, and can furnish the best of references; would prefer living in the country. Call at or address, for three days, W. G., No. 11 West 27th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single young man, who has lived with some of the best families in this City; the best of City reference given. Call or address A. F. D., No. 23 East 13th-st., or Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted as coachman, or coachman and gardener, by a young man (single;) thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, harness, &c., &c., and is a good plain gardener; would prefer a situation in the country as coachman, but has no objection to gardening; can produce first-class testimonials with regard to character and ability. Address W. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted for an experienced, careful man—an Englishman and a Protestant; understands gardening in all its branches, and the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; has excellent references, and will be found attentive. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man that understands his business, a situation as coachman and groom; can be heard of by calling for F. V., at the office of his last employer, No. 121 Broad-st., or a note addressed to Box No. 4,971 Post-office, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom, or would assist in a garden, or take charge of a garden; has the best of reference, both City and country; understands his business in all its branches. Address J. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged Englishman, a situation in a store as porter or assistant porter; no objection to hard work; a good marker; willing to assist in writing, if required; a good plain penman; has been in the firm of Thomas Andrews & Co., Nos. 136 and 138 Cedar-st., as general porter. Inquire for two days, or direct JAMES RICHARDSON, No. 336 Liberty-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts.

AS PORTER.—A GERMAN WISHES A SITUAtion as porter; is an industrious and sober man, and is not afraid to work; has been four years with his last employers, to whom he refers; wages not so much of an object as a permanent situation. A line to C. W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED IN A private family, by a respectable single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce the highest City references as to character and capability. Address R. P. S., No. 54 East 12th-st., in the book-store, one door from Broadway, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, IN A *private family a smart, tidy girl, German preferred, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing.* References required. Apply at No. 23 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN, TO go a short distance in the country. He must be a single man, a Protestant, thoroughly acquainted with his business, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address R. B., Box No. 111 *Times* Office, with name and reference.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN, single man, thoroughly competent, to whom a permanent situation will be given. Address, with name and reference, R. B. S., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER WANTED.—A man wanted, who is a good groom and careful driver, and understands the care of cows; he must be willing to work and make himself useful, have a knowledge of plants and flowers, and be competent to take the charge of a greenhouse during the Winter. Apply to JAS. CONNER'S SONS, No. 28 Centre-st.

A COOK—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE COOK, FOR Staten Island; none but those understanding their business need apply; German preferred. Call at No. [illegible] 4th-st., between Mercer and Greene sts., between 10 and 12 o'clock this day.

A HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wanted, to do the general housework in a small private family; one well qualified will find a steady and good home by applying at No. 106 Sullivan-st.; City references required.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE; must have good references. Apply at No. 277 4th-st.

A SALESMAN.—DRY GOODS SALESMAN wanted, of some three or four years' experience. Apply to JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, No. 124 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AT NO. 55 Franklin-st., several mechanical draughtsmen, to work upon drawings of iron-clad steamers. Those engaged who may be drawn in the coming military draft, will be immediately discharged by the Secretary of War. None but first-class draughtsmen need apply.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—IN A DRY goods house; one who has had some experience in the business, and is a quick writer and correct in figures. Address, with references and views as to salary ENTRY CLERK, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FARMER AND HIS WIFE TO take charge of a farm; the one must have some knowledge of fruits, and the other must be capable of taking entire charge of the dairy. Apply, by letter, to Box No. 734 Post-office.

WANTED—SIX MEN FOR STEAMERS; FOUR girls to travel to California and Havana; three porters; clerk for a saw-mill. Wages liberal. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—FIFTY FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING cutters. Steady work and good wages. Apply at No. 140 Church-st., corner of Worth. JOHN T. MARTIN.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO UP-STAIRS WORK; must be of a good disposition and kind to children, and willing to make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 288 West 28th-st. Good references required.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Liberty-st., and by the stationers generally. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 32 West 38th-st. Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. W. will be at home on 1st of September. All letters adressed as above will receive prompt attention.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.—FOR BOARDERS ONLY.
Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature, with full collegiate powers. In the capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements for the comfortable quartering and subsisting of 150 Cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the Educational Department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and practical. The Department of Studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial and Scientific Collegiate and Military. The moral training of Cadets will be carefully attended to.
For circulars, apply to J. W. Fowler, Esq., No. 66 Wall-st.; John R. Brown, Esq., No. 4 Coenties-slip, New-York, or to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President, Westchester Penn.

MRS. WILLIAM CALLENDER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 22 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D.; Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D.; Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert B. Minturn, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

MISS KENNEDY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 20 East 33d-st., Between Madison and 4th avs. Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
French is the language of the school. Private instruction in languages and literature, individually and in classes, will also be resumed. The terms will be as moderate as possible. The most distinguished Professors are engaged.
Applications to the above address will receive prompt attention.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY, Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord.
The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.
Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL. M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J. The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eagleswood, (access from New-York five times per day via Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 19th-st. Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY, for Young Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 6. For circulars, apply to the Principals. Mrs. C. M. WHITE. Mrs. A. C. ELTING.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nos. 435, 437 and 439 5th-av., New-York, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. For circulars address H. M. PIERCE, Principal.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS, PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 19 WEST 15TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., Will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

BENJAMIN MASON'S MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y. Now in session. Circulars at 36 Nassau and 574 Broadway.

ALL WHO REQUIRE TEACHERS—FOR colleges, schools, or families—may learn, WITHOUT CHARGE, of well-qualified candidates for any department of instruction, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 B'way. Parents supplied with school circulars.
☞ Experienced teachers are invited to call.
REFERENCES—Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Dr. Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Faculty Rutgers Coll.; Ivison, Phinney & Co.; A. S. Barnes & Co.; Blakeman & Mason, D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—Nos. 276 and 300 West 22d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The Institute is now divided in a Young Ladies' Department, Principals H. Gercke, P. D., and Miss Rosalie F. Hermann, and in a Young Gentlemen's Department, Principals H. Gercke, P. D., and E. Korrly, No. 300 West 22d-st. Circulars containing full particulars may be had at Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 711 Broadway; Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, and at the Institute.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK.—Fall term English and Mathematical Department commences Sept. 8. This Institution offers very superior advantages for acquiring complete business or scientific education. Book-keeping, commercial law, commercial computations, penmanship, higher mathematics, &c., practically taught. Call for circular.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge road. French is the language of the School. English branches, Spanish, German, Collegiate course, commercial studies, preparatory course to West Point, and to the Engineering Schools. Laboratory, Mineralogical Cabinet. Ample buildings, with thirty acres of ground, and skating-pond. Reopens Sept. 8. Circulars No. 809 Broadway. LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. It opens its twentieth academic year Sept. 8. Arrangements have been made for boarding students. Catalogues of references, terms, &c., had at the Institute.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., REsumes Sept. 10. Parents desiring for their daughters a thorough and accomplished education, with every advantage resulting from the social arrangements of a well-ordered private family, are invited to visit this delightful suburb. Circulars at Mr. LOWES', No. 833 Broadway.

LAUREL BANK SEMINARY, DEPOSIT, N. Y.—Receives pupils of both sexes at $35 per quarter, inclusive; six hours distant from New-York per Erie Railroad. N. B.—Term begins Sept. 15. Circulars at the Office of the *Christian Intelligencer.*
H. A. MONFORT, PROF. S. METCALF, } Principals.

THE GREENWICH INSTITUTE, AT Greenwich, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Location elevated, healthful, beautiful. Number of pupils limited. Each instructed by the Principal personally in a thorough course of English, mathematics and classics. Military drill a prominent feature. For circulars address Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. BROWN, FORMERLY OF NO. 30 VARick-st., Hudson-square, (St. John's-park,) respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has returned to the City, and will reopen a French and English boarding and day school for young ladies MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 174 West 23d-st.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT.—STAMMERING CURED.—The new Vocal Gymnasium, No. 25 East 27th-st., will open TO-DAY. Thorough course in Vocal, Respiratory and Muscle Culture. Weakly persons rapidly restored. Books, Apparatus, Elocutionary Charts, &c., constantly on hand.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English school, corner of Broadway and 13th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411; Crowen's, No. 699; Segee's, No. 838 Broadway.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 894 Broadway.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY—FISHkill Landing, on the Hudson.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.'S, 48 Walker-st., or of the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 288 West 29th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 22 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 1. The Classical Department will be under the immediate care of Rev. G. W. Bacon, A. M., as Sub-Rector.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 936 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS SALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

AARON RAND'S SELECT SCHOOL, NO. 11 West 29th-st., will open on WEDNESDAY, 10th September.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NO 163 MAIN-st., Orange, N. J., will commence its next session on Sept. 1. Address for a circular E. W. BECKWITH, A. M.

MISS STILLMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 278 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.,) Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 256 Madison-av., S. E. corner of 40th-st. Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above receive immediate attention.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT, Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st. ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Will reopen Sept. 17. Madame C M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8. Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 761 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 28 West 11th-st., near 5th-av. Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 28 West 11th-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain till he is twenty. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 15. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE. An English and French family and day school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 18. For full information, see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERD'S Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 25. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 346 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 51 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

MISS HAVENS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts. Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th. School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 53 West 33d-st. Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, No. 1,210 Broadway, Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 21st-st. Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE WINTER TERM OF MISS DEWEY'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES Commences Nov. 1. Address Miss MARY E. DEWEY, Sheffield, Mass.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av. Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18.

HOBART HALL, NEW-YORK, No. 58 West 37th-st., near Broadway, Will be reopened for Young Ladies, MONDAY, Sept. 15. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

MISS AUBERT'S Boarding and Day School, No. 98 East 15th-st., will Reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 18 EAST 31ST-ST., Will REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHkeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.
Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. [illegible], No. 69 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector, Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New-York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—at Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—will be reopened Sept. 15. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of Eugene Plunkett, Esq., President of the Excelsior Insurance Co., No. 130 Broadway, or of P. J. Crowen, Esq., corner of 4th-st. and Broadway, or by addressing, L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL—Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department remains under the charge of MR. BERNARD. MR. REDFIELD has returned from abroad, and will resume, in person, the general direction of the School.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton, Brooklyn, N. Y. The 102d Term of this Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on MONDAY, Sept. 8, with every desirable facility for improvement.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $60 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 1. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

THE MISSES HENDERSON, HAVING removed to No. 58 West 11th-st., will reopen their *Boarding and Day School for young ladies* on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, at the above number, and hope for a continuance of public patronage.

KINDERHOOK ACADEMY AND BOARDING School commences its next term the 24th inst. For circulars, address the Principal, J. F. FANCHER; also GEORGE W. EDWARDS, Esq., No. 28 Cedar-st., N. Y.

MADAME NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY informs the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 124 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, NO. 7 West 23d-st., will reopen on the 17th of September. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for young children.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 28 West 48th-st. Circulars may be had by applying at the above address.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Norwalk, Conn. For Circulars address the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,1[illegible] Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 45 West 31st-st.

MISS F. D. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—For circulars address the principal, Miss M. PAYNE.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 4[illegible] Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

J. H. BROWN'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its seventeenth year on Monday, Sept. 8.

MISS EWART'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 219 West 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHED in 1814, No. 70 Madison-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, under the direction of Mme. L. R. PREVOST.

THE DUTIES OF MISS KEOGH'S school will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 8, at No. 1[illegible] West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND boarding school, No. 1[illegible] West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will commence on Sept. 16, at No. 40 East 30th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 17 West 38th-st., Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business, addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

MISS BEAN Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 8. Meanwhile letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, &c., address as above.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, MIDDLETOWN POINT, N. J., Reopens Sept. 3. For a catalogue address the Principal, HENRY SABIN.

A LADY OCCUPYING A DESIRABLE COTtage in the best part of Newport, R. I., would like to receive into her family, for board and instruction, 4 or 5 young Misses. Those under 12 years of age preferred. Unexceptionable references given and required. For further particulars, address Box No. 212 Newport, R. I., Post-office.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR School opens Sept. 8—its twenty-sixth year—with refurnished primary, commercial and classical departments. Circulars at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," ESTAB. 1855. Wanted—Lady to teach French, Latin, Drawing and music, for Long Island; lady for French, music and drawing, in Penn.; gentleman for music and modern languages, in New-York; French lady to New-Jersey; governess to teach English, Latin and French, in Orange County, N. Y.; French lady as resident teacher in City school; lady for French and music, on Staten Island; lady for French and music, on the Hudson; gentleman for English and penmanship in Penn.; another for the same branches in New-Jersey. Several schools for sale and to rent. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y.

TEACHERS WANTED AND EDUCATIONAL Correspondents in all parts of the country. Address (with stamp) NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 335 Broadway, New-York. Wanted, this week, three lady teachers, for first-class seminaries—for drawing and painting, and a vocalist. RICE & ANDREWS, Educational Agents, No. 335 Broadway.

MISS MULLER WISHES TO INFORM her pupils and all those desirous of taking lessons, that she is now ready to make her Winter engagements with families, schools and private classes. She teaches French, which is her own language; German, French and German literature, music, drawing, and the English branches; best references given. No agency need reply. No. 88 Irving-place.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady who has had experience a position in a City family where a few hours' daily instruction in English and music would be received as compensation for board; good references given and required. Address CLINTON, Box No. 2,587 New-York Post-office.

AS PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOL.—A GRADUate of several years' experience in teaching, desires a situation as principal of an academy or high school; testimonials of the highest character will be furnished; correspondence solicited. Address Box No. 575 Hartford, Connecticut.

A LADY, AN ACCOMPLISHED TEACHER of the piano, French, (which she speaks,) English branches and Latin, desires to teach several hours per day in exchange for her board. No objection to going West. References given. Address MUSIC, Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXperienced in teaching English, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian and music, wishes an engagement in a school or family, in the City or country. Terms moderate. Best City references given and required. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,[illegible] N. Y. Post-office.

AS MORNING OR OCCASIONAL GOVERNESS.—An English lady wishes an engagement in the above capacity; her acquirements are English thoroughly, French, music and drawing; the highest references given from her former pupils in the City. Address S. A., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WITH SEVERAL years' experience as teacher in one of the first schools of this City is desirous of obtaining a situation in a school or as visiting governess. Address A. B. C., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A TEACHER OF SEVERAL years' experience, graduate of Columbia College, desires an engagement as teacher of the classics, mathematics or English branches. Address A. B., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS ASSISTANT TEACHER IN A City school, a young lady who has been educated at Mount Holyoke Seminary, and is well qualified to give instruction in mathematics and the English branches. Address SCHOOL, Union-square Post-office, New-York.

AN ENGLISH GRADUATE OF GREAT experience in teaching, desires to form an engagement in a school or as private tutor, during the coming season. First class references given. Address ALPHA, care George Shea, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG FRENCH LADY OF several years experience in teaching, desires an engagement in a school, in the City or in the country, to teach her native language. Address D. M., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

A TEACHER, OF FIFTEEN YEARS' EXperience, (eleven years of which in the New-York public schools,) desires a situation as Principal; best of reference given. Address A. B. C., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A PARISIAN LADY, WHO has taught in some of the leading schools in the City, wishes for an engagement either in a school or with a private family. Address P. D. L., Box 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE AND EXPErienced teacher, one who can teach the infantry drill, a position to teach part of the time. Address TEACHER, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

A THOROUGH-GOING TEACHER, OF much experience—a College graduate—desires a position as principal, or teacher of English, classics or mathematics. Address A. M., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.
We are now ready to exhibit our
FALL AND WINTER STYLES
OF CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 381 Broadway.

MOSQUITO NETS
at $1 apiece.
HARTWELL'S PATENT CANOPIES.
PALMER'S PATENT CANOPIES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, white Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods,
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors.
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, cheaper than any house in the City.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the 12c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, hosiery, worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed for silver and gold. ELGER'S, Nos. [illegible] Broadway, near [illegible]-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

BURGLARY!
$200 REWARD!!
The subscriber's store was entered, during Sunday, Aug. 31, and a quantity of SEWING SILK and other goods carried off.
The sewings were taken from the cases, and the empty cases left in the store.
All the sewings were rolled up in pink paper bundles of half a pound each—part of it with the brand, in gold letters, "[illegible], Sublime Quality," and part of it is in other brands, printed in red letters. Two of the brands had a red label pasted around the bundle, with signature on it; the other had no label on it. There were also taken two pieces striped Foulard silks.
The above reward will be paid for the whole, or in proportion for any part of it.
[illegible]

FOUND.—A SMALL LEATHER PURSE, CONtaining a variety of small beads, and some gold, with other similar things. The owner can receive it by addressing "B," Hanover, N. H., and paying expense of this advertisement.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 136th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

$2,500 CASH, AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in a manufacturing business in this City, in full operation, now making money and can be largely extended. No patent humbug, but actual property for the full investment. Address SECURITY, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

EDGE TOOLS.—A MAN COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of an old-established edge-tool manufactory, and willing to invest some capital, can hear of a good chance by addressing [illegible], No. [illegible] Beekman-st., New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY. Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 albums (50 pictures) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Sept. 4, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.: [illegible] shares of bank, insurance and other stocks; $1,000 Logan County Mining and Manufacturing Co. 1st Mort. Bonds—$500 each. $3,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds—$1,000 each. $6,000 [illegible] Hocking Valley 1st Mort. Bonds—$1,000 each.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES, GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE, Bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 29 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement, by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year, (said earned participating premiums amounting to $160,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 23d inst. By order of the Board.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JAMES S. PLATT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent., payable on demand at the Park Fire Insurance Office, No. 237 Broadway.

J. W. BAKER, Treasurer pro tem.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share, (ten per cent.) less the Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on demand at this office.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
[illegible] TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SHULL,
[illegible] W. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
[illegible] HENRY HAIGHT,	J. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE F. LAING,
[illegible]	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
[illegible]	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
[illegible]	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
[illegible]	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
[illegible]	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
[illegible] GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN L. WALKER,

HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED INSURANCE COMPANIES concur in charging not less than one-half of one per cent. more premium on cargo risks between United States ports and the West India Islands and Bermuda, by sailing vessels under command of Masters not having certificates from the American Shipmasters' Association, than by vessels commanded by Masters having such certificates. To take effect on outward risks Sept. 25, and on homeward risks Oct. 1, proximo.

New-York, August, 1862.

The ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
The MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The COMMERCIAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
The [illegible] INSURANCE CO.
The WASHINGTON (Marine) INSURANCE CO.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 Bowery, [illegible]. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. [illegible], Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of CAULDWELL, SOUTHWORTH & WHITNEY, in the business of publishing the newspapers entitled, the Sunday Mercury and the New-York Weekly Mercury, at the City of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM CAULDWELL and HORACE P. WHITNEY are alone authorized to collect and receive debts due to, and to settle up the affairs of the said firm. Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1862.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL.
SYLVESTER S. SOUTHWORTH.
HORACE P. WHITNEY.

The undersigned will continue the above business at the same place, under the firm name of CAULDWELL & WHITNEY. Dated Sept. 1, 1862.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL.
HORACE P. WHITNEY.

No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED INTO partnership with me Mr. JAMES J. GOODWIN, who during the past year signed for me by procuration. The business will hereafter be conducted under the style of J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S HEAVY MANUFACTURE (for army work) and Family Machines—new—to rent. F. H. DIAMOND, No. 538 Broadway.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY [illegible] of hot water or steam-heating, at one [illegible] & ELLIOTT, No. [illegible] Broadway.

MEDICAL.

[illegible] REDEEMED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (60th edition, 400 pages, 150 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nightly, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Despatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence de Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 10 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 31 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 4 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diploma, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 22 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 110, 114, 118, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st. (late of No. 659 Broadway.)

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 38 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 12 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st. Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

The *Nausheon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½; Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾; Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾; Morris-st. Pier at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Bay-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sunday and every day.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

AUCTION SALES.

IN PARTITION.—VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE BY DECREE OF COURT.—The country residence lately occupied by Richard Stillwell, Esq., now deceased, situated in New-Hackensack, Dutchess County, consisting of a farm of 83 acres, highly cultivated, equally adapted to grass and grain, well watered, well stocked with fruit, supplied with new, ample and commodious buildings, and desirable as a farm or fancy residence, will be sold by the undersigned at public auction, at the Court-house, in the City of Poughkeepsie, on SATURDAY, Oct. 4, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For particulars, inquire of WILLARD H. VAN CLEEF, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 1 Union-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. LE GRAND DODGE, Referee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY EDW. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the books and accounts, claims, demands and notes, being the assets of the late firm of Whitney & McDonald, merchant tailors, No. [illegible] Broadway. By order of NELSON GODFREY, Esq., Assignee.

MILTON H. BURNS, Auctioneer.

650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 18 Cortlandt-st., comprising a fresh and desirable assortment of City-made and Eastern goods, suitable for City and country trade.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., parlor and cottage suites, sofa beds, bureaus, chairs, tables, washstands, carpets, oilcloths, fancy goods, beds, bedding, mattresses, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. MEEKS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HENRY WOOD & CO.—SHERIFF'S SALE THURSDAY, Sept. 4, at 10 o'clock, at [illegible] Water-st. Lot of Stoves, &c. By order JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2 o'clock, over $5,000 worth of household furniture, carpets, mattresses, beds, &c., &c., at the residence No. 118 West 8th-st., near 6th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1862.

Pursuant to an ordinance of the Corporation of this City, approved by me, I hereby, on behalf of the Corporation, offer to "all able-bodied persons of the age prescribed by law who shall, within twenty days after the date hereof, and before a draft shall be made, enlist in any one of the regiments now at the seat of war or organizing for the war, the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS each, in addition to all other bounties heretofore offered or agreed to be paid to volunteer soldiers for the present war by the State of New-York or the United States, the same to be paid to said persons respectively, or to their duly authorized representatives, immediately after their compliance with the requirement of the authorities of this State for the payment of the State bounty, in the case of recruits for regiments already in the field, as prescribed by the third subdivision of paragraph IV. of General Orders No. 50 from the office of the Adjutant-General of the State, and their acceptance and actual muster into service."

The said payment shall be made at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, "upon the appearance of such volunteers personally, or by their duly-authorized representatives, and filing with him satisfactory evidence of their having severally enlisted and been accepted and mustered into the service of the United States, and also stating the names of the company and regiment to which they respectively belong."

It will be noticed that the bounty hereby offered is only to those who shall volunteer after the issue of this Proclamation. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, paving, curb and gutter, flagging, filling and fencing lots, and constructing sewers, will take place at public auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the ninth day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of the Comptroller.

July 3, 1862. P. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.

jy3-law14wTh*

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee, will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE.—MY WIFE, ROSA DINNEEN, HAVING left my bed and board, without cause, all persons are hereby notified that any debt contracted by her will not be paid by me. JOHN M. DINNEEN, No. 119 9th-av.

Dated New-York, Sept. 4, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until Thursday next, 4th September, at 12 o'clock, M., for the delivery in Philadelphia of one thousand cavalry horses and five hundred artillery horses. They must be sound, free from blemish, and from five to eight years of age. The cavalry horses must not be less than 15 hands high, and the artillery horses not less than 15½ hands high. The former must be well trained to saddle and the latter well trained to harness; all to be subject to a rigid inspection, and no horse will be taken that is not considered by the Inspector as fit for the service intended. No mares will be taken, and all horses to be of a dark color. Half of the above number to be delivered on or before the 20th September next, and the balance on or before the 1st October. No bids will be received from any one person, for more than one hundred horses. Security required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposals. (Signed) A. BOYD, Capt. & Ass't. Q. M. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 3d day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Ward School-house No. 29, situated at Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furniture." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated Aug. 20, 1862.

LEWIS NOLTE, JOHN S. SCULLY, JOHN CASEY, } Committee on School Furniture.

OFFICE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNtil 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 15th September, 1862, for constructing a portion of the Potomac Dam, at Great Falls.

The principal item of work to be done is about five thousand (5,000) yards of rock embankment.

Specifications can be procured and plans seen at this office.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Potomac Dam," and addressed to Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer, W. A.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 45 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class, overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 341, 343, 345, 347 and 349 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

TUITION ON THE PIANO-FORTE, LIKEwise Singing, Drawing, English Branches, &c., taught by a lady pupil of the renowned Prof. Van Winkle. Pupils would be taught at their own or her residence, foot of 69th-st., Hudson River. Old Farm-house, or address TUITION, Box No. 148 Times Office.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $60, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 9th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 64 1st-av., near 4th-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT planished Russia, "R. G." American and English planished, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 245 Water-st., and No. 113 [illegible].

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $132
Second Cabin Passage ... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA. Through in advance of the mail. GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO. NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,500 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY ... Sep. 13. | MONDAY ... Oct. 13.

Passage money to Nassau ... $60.
Passage money to Havana ... 70.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON ... SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... SATURDAY, Sept. 13.
KANGAROO ... SATURDAY, Sept. 20.

And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 21 Guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer HIBERNIAN, Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 6. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodation, $85 and $90; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160.25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SAHEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st. as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M., for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 6:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 6:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Church, Lecture-room and Sunday School Settees, Bank-office Desks and Chairs, MANUFACTURED BY ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. [illegible] Canal-st., near Mott.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationary, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand [illegible]. Works Paterson, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, [illegible], the other dated June 25, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured, so agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit, who may become parties hereto, complainant vs. THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Messrs. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, depots, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD.

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine-house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES.

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on tresties. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceedings; on which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee, simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the undersigned Trustees, by whom said sale is held.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, Philadelphia.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. [illegible] West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of May, 1862.

ORVILLE BROOKS, WILLIAM MACKEY, } Executors.

je19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, July 22, 1862. JULIA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.

jy24-law6m Th

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm. Bruce, at No. 280 Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1862.

JOHN RUSSELL, WM. BRUCE. } Executors.

ap17-law6mTh*

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 484 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 300 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOUR LOFTS TO LET.—AN EXCELLENT stand for clothing or Yankee notions. Best locality in the City of New-York, at a rate suited to the times. Inquire immediately, at J. D. LEWIS & CO.'S, No. 101 Chambers-st., corner of Church.

TO LET—IRON FOUNDRY, ONE HUNDRED BY 25 feet, at No. 30 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 8 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A small house in a good neighborhood. Rent low. Apply at No. 306 4th-av., corner 31st-st., in the store.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Light rooms and 1,000-horse power. SAM'L LEGGETT, Sup't.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—BROWN-stone-front, English basement, No. 55 East 20th-st. Inquire on the premises every fair day, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE CHEAP, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A cottage situated on the western shore of the Passaic, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark, N. J., with about 1 acre of land, beautifully planted with evergreens, and known as the "Cedars," the residence of the late H. W. Herbert, deceased. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—For sale, cheap, an excellent house, of twelve rooms, cellar and attic; large barn, corn-house, seven acres, fine grafted fruit, permanent stream, good well and cistern, fine view of mountain, half mile from station, and one hour from New-York. Apply at the Consumers Sugar Refinery, No. [illegible] Washington-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 46 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED to hire, a handsomely-furnished house, up town, of a single gentleman, who would like to receive part of the rent in board in a small, refined family. Address RENT-DAY, Box No. 123 Times Office.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS, FOR A GIRLS' school, in a private house or elsewhere, between 20th and 30th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 162 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED, by a small family, a well-furnished house; rent not over $1,200 per annum. Address Box No. 97 Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES—Or would exchange for a farm on Long Island. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat, there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 400 or 500 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE, OR TO RENT till 1st of May, or longer, the handsome English basement house No. [illegible] 5th-av., 20 by 55 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
WONDERFUL COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS.
THE WORLD NEVER SAW THE LIKE!
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
LAST DAY BUT TWO.
LAST DAY BUT TWO.
LAST DAY BUT TWO.
ONLY THREE DAYS MORE
ONLY THREE DAYS MORE
ONLY THREE DAYS MORE
of the grand
TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
MUSEUM CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT.
MUSEUM CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT.
The original
GEN. TOM THUMB,
GEN. TOM THUMB,
GEN. TOM THUMB,
and the
$30,000 COMMODORE NUTT,
$30,000 COMMODORE NUTT,
$30,000 COMMODORE NUTT,
for all their curious, exciting, laughable, and marvelous performances and costumes, including
OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT CHARACTERS!
OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT CHARACTERS!
OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT CHARACTERS!
Mr. Barnum has agreed to give a
PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
to the hero who proves the most talented and attractive. They have now performed three weeks to crowded houses, and the judges (being composed by the majority of the audience) are still unable to decide which is the better entitled to the prize. Mr. BARNUM has prevailed upon them to
CONTINUE THE CONTEST 3 DAYS LONGER.
CONTINUE THE CONTEST 3 DAYS LONGER.
CONTINUE THE CONTEST 3 DAYS LONGER.
CONTINUE THE CONTEST 3 DAYS LONGER.
and has offered an
ADDITIONAL PRIZE OF $500.
ADDITIONAL PRIZE OF $500.
ADDITIONAL PRIZE OF $500.
So, look out for
RICH AND RACY ENTERTAINMENTS.
RICH AND RACY ENTERTAINMENTS.

They will be seen at all hours, EVERY DAY and EVENING, and will give special performances Morning, Afternoon and Evening, at 11, 3 and 7½ o'clock.

They will also be seen promenading about the Museum. Gen. TOM THUMB'S MAGNIFICENT PRESENTS, JEWELS, &c., from QUEEN VICTORIA and the principal Crowned Heads of Europe, will be exhibited.

The MINIATURE CARRIAGES of Tom Thumb and the Nutt, with four of the smallest Ponies in the world, and also coachmen and footmen in livery, seen near the Museum at 12 and 5 o'clock P. M.

BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.
BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.

The GRAND AQUARIA is now swarming with GORGEOUSLY BEAUTIFUL FISH from the Tropical Seas, whence they have been brought at an expense of [illegible]. They include FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH, MAGNIFICENT PEACOCK FISH, or FOUR-EYED CHERUBS, the most exquisitely beautiful fish ever beheld; COW FISH, SURGEON FISH, PORCUPINE FISH, SPANISH LADY FISH, and other rare and splendid specimens, all of brilliant colors.

Mr. W. B. HARRISON, comic and impromptu singer, the only improvisatore in the country.

A SPLENDID FARCE COMPANY,

Consisting of Mrs. J. J. Prior, Miss Jennie Walters, Mr. J. E. Nagle, and Messrs. Geo. H. Clarke, [illegible], Riley, Anderson, &c., &c., is also engaged, and gives EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING, at 7½, the

LAUGHABLE FARCE, MAID OF MUNSTER.

Yet with all this and the Million of other Curiosities from all parts of the World, the price of admission remains at

ONLY 25 CTS. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS, 15 CENTS.

NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC.
CREMORNE GARDENS AND EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL.
GREAT CONGRESS OF ARTISTS.
CARLOTTA PATTI, MME. STRAKOSCH,
SIG. SUSINI, SIG. MUZIO,
SIG. DUBREUIL,
and the entire Academy of Music Orchestra.
THE UPRISING GALOP, by MUZIO.
Fourteenth night of the GOLDEN EGG.
NEW ACTS IN EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL.
THIS AFTERNOON,
every afternoon, (and on afternoons only,) will be produced the Fairy Spectacle of
CINDERELLA,
Or the FAIRY and the GLASS SLIPPER.
Also, PROMENADE MUSIC and EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.
Admission to the whole, 25 cents.
Children admitted afternoons, 15 cents.
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of SENORITA CUBAS.

GRAND FETE CHAMPETRE AT NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN, MONDAY, Sept. 8.

Tendered as a testimonial to Mr. JAMES M. NIXON, by a Committee of gentlemen of this City. Full particulars in Friday's papers.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
CHRISTY & BRIGGS ... Lessees and Proprietors.
Organized in 1842.
The only delineators of NEGRO MINSTRELSY IN THE CITY.
The most popular amusement and the favorite resort of pleasure-seekers.
MONDAY, Sept. 1,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
GEORGE CHRISTY and all his Company appear.
First week of BETTY ALLEN, the Empire Jig Dancer.
The Best Vocalists and Instrumental Performers in the Profession.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admittance 25 cents.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS."

This beautiful picture is still on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 749 Broadway. Season tickets 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION for good class families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons, $1 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, with board, can be obtained by a family of four adults, or two gentlemen and their wives, in a small family, where all the comforts of home may be found, by applying at No. 85 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, for gentlemen and their wives, also for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board can be had in a first-class house occupied by a small private family. Apply at No. [illegible] West 22d-st.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS MAY be had with board at No. 84 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen may obtain desirable rooms, with board, by applying at No. 38 West 23d-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife may obtain a large, well furnished front room, with large pantry, on second floor, with a bedroom connecting if desired, at No. 64 West Warren-st. Unexceptionable reference required.

BOARD IN NEW-YORK.—WANTED BY A lady and gentleman and two small children, in a private family, for $40 per month. Required—a front and bedroom, on third floor, furnished or unfurnished; early dinner no objection, in which case the gentleman would take breakfast and tea only. Address for two days, F. B., Box No. 194 Times Office.

FALL BOARDING AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—Excellent accommodation for board for the Fall months may be had at Locust Grove, Cornwall, at reasonable rates. Applicants will address LOCUST GROVE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. References—Rev. Dr. Cressy, W. Fullerton, Esq., Newburgh; Rev. Dr. Tyng, Gen. Geo. P. Morris, New-York.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A young married couple desire to engage board in a private family after the 15th of September; a room with bedroom attached wanted; the house to contain all the modern improvements, located near the Wall-st. Ferry. Address, stating location, accommodations and terms, which must be moderate, Box No. 117 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY in West 23d-st., east of 7th-av., or the immediate vicinity; a parlor and two bedrooms on the 2d floor; also a single room for a gentleman, his wife, son and daughter, with private table. Address, stating terms, L. E., Box No. 129 Times Office.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASant apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking comfortable homes. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

A MAN, WIFE AND ONE CHILD, HAVING more room than they require, would like to let two parlors and one bedroom, unfurnished, and large back basement, furnished, and take the rent in board. Inquire at No. 142 East 30th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., of GEO. C. ELLISON.

JERSEY CITY.—BOARD WANTED IN JERSEY City for a gentleman, his wife and two little daughters, aged 3 and 12 years; a parlor and two bedrooms required. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 354 New-York Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A new and very nice house, will let two or three rooms to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 18 East 43d-st. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED.—A SMALL FAMILY OF four persons wish to obtain board in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Location above 14th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs. Address, Box No. 3,789 Post-office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY living, in a handsomely furnished house, would rent a suite of rooms to gentleman and wife, or to single gentlemen, located near Wall and Fulton Ferries. Address M. L. D., Brooklyn Post-office, three days.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO OR three pleasant rooms, with board; hot and cold water, bath-room, &c., on the same floor. Location desirable. Apply at No. 159 West [illegible]-st., between 6th and 8th avs.

NO. 266 WEST 23D-ST.—A SUITE OF FURnished rooms to let with board, for a gentleman and family. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

ELEGANT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, with first-class board, can be had at No. 147 West 14th-st.; references exchanged.

BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, FURNISHED, WITH partial board, at No. [illegible] 10th-st.

GRAND WAR MEETING.

BROOKLYNITES ALIVE TO THE ISSUE.

Thirty Thousand People in Council.

Speeches of Mayor Kalbfleisch, Jo. Hoxie, Hon. H. C. Murphy, W. E. Robinson, Rev. Dr. Clarke, Mayor Hall, Hon. James Humphrey, Judge Gale, Lieut.-Colonel Cross, and Others.

An adjourned session of the Great War Meeting of Monday last was held last night at the City Hall Park, in Brooklyn.

There were three large stands, nicely arranged, handsomely decorated and brilliantly illuminated. The night was cool, but very beautiful, and the people turned out in vast numbers—men, women and children gathering at the call of the bells, and forming a vast congregation, numbering at least thirty thousand people.

STAND NO. ONE

Was among the earliest to attract the notice of the assembling crowds, who poured into the Park from street and avenue, in steady streams, until, at a little past the hour to which the meeting had been postponed, they formed a consolidated mass of cheering, laughing, joking, jolly—and, what is more to the purpose—"able-bodied men." Some little time necessarily elapsed between the hour designated for the commencement of the proceedings and that at which, in point of fact, they began; but the people waited quietly and without any sign of impatience, until the Committee, escorting the speakers, arrived, and then the cheering was loud and long. Mayor Kalbfleisch, the Chairman, said:

Fellow-Citizens: I rejoice to see you here again in such numerical force. It is only a reassurance of the love which you manifest for your country, and readiness to stand by it in its hour of danger—(cheers)—and, I suppose, your readiness to meet all that can be brought against it at any time and under any circumstances, either in blood or in treasure. [Renewed cheers.] I regret that I made a promise that we should have Gen. Corcoran here this evening. We have endeavored to do so, but failed—and for a very good reason—the fact that he is in Albany, instead of being here to-night. But I will endeavor to supply his place by the presence of Mr. Hoxie, of Manhattan. Allow me to introduce to you

MR. JOSEPH HOXIE.

Mr. Hoxie was received with hearty cheers. He began by paying a hearty tribute of praise to Col. Corcoran, whose place he had been called upon to supply. He proceeded to contrast the state of the country eighteen months ago, when it was at peace with all the world, with the condition to which we find it now reduced by the treachery of those who are unworthy of the protection of its flag, and who have sought, by all means within their power, to have our honored ensign trailed in the dust. He had even some doubts whether we should ever let them again enjoy that protection, after having flogged them again, as they ought to be.

After expressing, in terms which drew tears from his eyes, the self-sacrifice and unhesitating devotion which ignored all domestic ties in order that the country might be saved, Mr. Hoxie impressively urged the unfaltering prosecution of the war against rebellion, which he characterized as the most unjustifiable and the most atrocious that had happened since the days of Moses and the Prophets. He declared that if Slavery were to intervene between the Union armies and success, it should not be regarded as any obstruction, but swept incontinently away; and, furthermore, gave the assurance that though, as for himself, he was too old to sustain the hardships of the campaign—for his life, in all probability, was pretty near its close—yet, that before this great audience and before Him in whose presence he must appear to answer for the deeds done here, he had no desire to survive the liberties of his country. [Cheers.] If this Government was to be destroyed, he had no desire to live to witness it—(cheers)—and, therefore, if he could not fight, he was willing to give of voice, of exhortation and of means, so far as he was blessed with them, to uphold this Government in the contest in which it is engaged; for, if this Union was to be destroyed, he did not want money any longer. [Cheers.]

Mr. Hoxie continued his remarks for some considerable time, and was succeeded by

HON. HENRY C. MURPHY,

Who said they had not come together on that occasion to argue the right or wrong of secession or rebellion. The time for argument on that point had passed by. The man who needed to be convinced that this rebellion was a foul conspiracy against the nation—that it was devised not for the purpose of resisting wrong, but for the purpose of building up an oligarchy at the South, and that its success would bring ruin on our country, blast the hopes of millions, and bring eternal disgrace and dishonor upon the American name—that man would not be convinced though one should rise from the dead. [Cheers.] He is joined to his idol, and we will let him alone! No; I care not whether this rebellion succeeds or not, for that man and his children there is nothing but disgrace. If it succeeds, then all the evils of separation will follow, and they, certainly, will never be forgotten. Let this rebellion fail—he would not call it a rebellion but a conspiracy, but, let this conspiracy in this country fail—and here, where every man is a judge of public matters, that man who aids it will be doomed to eternal execration. [Cheers.] Therefore, he would say, that man would not be let alone. But it was not to such men he addressed himself to-night. We had come here to renew our fealty to the Government, and express our determination to take prompt action for the security of the Republic. [Cheers.] The Roman instruction in the olden times was: See you, every one, that the Republic suffer no harm. We have no Consuls here, but this gives each and every one of you the charge that this country, in its peril, shall suffer no harm. Read in history and tell me, (said the speaker,) where there has ever been such a country as this? Such a country as this, in which the whole governing race is composed of white freemen? Such a country as this in the fertility of its soil, the variety of its productions, its immense water-power and gigantic mineral, manufacturing and agricultural resources? But, more than that, you have a Government which is the asylum of the oppressed nationalities—where free homes are given to free men, and where every man, whether native born or not, may make this his abiding place and home. [Cheers.] That, I repeat, is the country committed to your care, and that is the country which is sought to be broken up—by whom and for what? By the people of the South? No, but by from 300 to 500 slaveholders, who wish to constitute an oligarchy. [Cheers.] The war, the speaker continued, must go on, and the conspiracy must and shall be put down, even if the South be annihilated from the face of the earth. [Repeated cheers.] If Slavery goes down in this war, it goes down as a necessary consequence and result of treason, and I say, "Amen." [Loud cheers.] I make no war upon Slavery. Don't misunderstand me: I am not here to preach a war against Slavery; but the authority of this Government must be maintained, the cause of human liberty must be maintained, and if, in doing so, the South is to be exterminated, let them go, rather than that we should suffer disunion. [Loud cheers.] This war has assumed dimensions which no one conceived six months ago. The South are now united in their determination to carry their point. They are coming now upon the North with all the strength and vigor that it is in their power to exert. Even now they are thundering at our Capital—at our Rome—and it may be that some disaster may yet reach us in regard to the National city, but I beg of you never to despair. It is not in the nature of things, if we are true to ourselves, that they can succeed in their purpose. There is a numerical force and a determination on the part of the loyal States that must, in the end crush it, but I am for crushing it at once. ["Good," and cheers.]

Ex-Alderman Douglas was the next speaker. He said it was high time to adopt a more stringent course of measures—it was time that our Government should adopt a more stringent course of measures, and use all the powers that were within its command to sustain the national integrity. We had mistaken our foe; we had bad Generals, not only in the field, but at home—Gen. Greeley thrown in. [Great cheering.] We had under-estimated the Southern forces—their power, their aim, their concentration of power, and their concentration of power to try and put us down when we were divided; but the time had come when we must unite and put them down. [Cheers.] After paying a passing compliment to the singular development of those tenderer qualities of the sex, by which the Southern ladies have so ostentatiously distinguished themselves, the speaker withdrew amid applause, which was vehemently renewed when the names of Corcoran, Meagher, Sickles and Sigel were mentioned in turn, by voices in the crowd.

Rev. Dr. R. W. Clark declared himself in favor of resisting force by force. He repudiated the idea of upholding party politics in this emergency. He announced himself to be of the party to which belonged the man who said he was a Free-Soil-Democrat-Whig-Republican. [Laughter.] He was for freedom from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet, and he was a Democrat, [illegible] and Republican also. [Cheers.]

He thanked God that adopted citizens had, without influences of nationality, so fully manifested their loyalty to the land of their choice, and put it to them to say whether we had not come to this—either that the rebellion shall crush us, or that we must crush the rebels.

Mr. W. E. Robinson followed in a speech which was vociferously cheered, especially by the Irish contingent of his audience, and by this more markedly when he gave expression to his belief that the American flag ought always to be fought for, and the British flag always to be fought against.

Hon. E. T. Wood, Mr. Hennessy, (of Brooklyn,) Mr. Drake, Mr. Stephenson, and others, were then severally presented, and held the assemblage around this stand until after 10 o'clock, when, the proceedings being duly adjourned, the people quietly dispersed.

AT STAND NO. TWO,

His Honor the Mayor, S. S. Powell, presided, and, on taking the chair, was received with three cheers, and proceeded, in a few remarks, to comment upon the present extraordinary position of the armies of the Union. He urged the immediate enlistment of the stalwart men before him, saying that though very likely they might meet wounds and death, yet if by it they would aid in the maintenance of the supremacy of the law, this would not have been in vain. He eulogized the bravery of the common people, and ridiculed the cowardice of the monied men of Wall-street, whose tremulous actions were controlled by the news and lying reports which came daily by the telegraph. We hope to make this meeting a practical one, and will go at once about it.

I have the pleasure of introducing to you Mr. E. P. Wood.

MR. WOOD

was received with applause, and spoke substantially as follows: He said that though the audience before him had assembled in one of the darkest hours of the country's history, they were all met but for one purpose—the upholding of the Constitution and the supremacy of the law. He thought the determination of the Government to at last wake up from its Rip Van Winkle sleep was most encouraging and doubtless gratifying to the people. He thought the Government thus far had evinced anything but patriotic zeal or courageous determination to put down the rebellion. He trusted that we had now determined to do all we can to *enforce* the laws and put down the rebellion in earnest. He argued the ability of the Government to put an immediate stop to the nightly prayer-meetings held in our camps by Stonewall Jackson. The ship of state was appropriately referred to and eulogized in good old-fashioned terms, to which was added the cheerful prophecy that beyond a doubt it would sail secure through all the gale, and reach the haven of the reunited country in safety. Mr. Wood then gave the citizens of Brooklyn a sound scoring for its remissness in the matter of sending forth troops, and urged them by all means to at once go forth, secure recruits, and then go themselves. He thought that if we have not men enough in the field, the President should call for 1,000,000 more men.

He was followed by

HON. EDWARD DRIGGS,

who promised not to make a long speech, but to say something which would stimulate the Union men before him to do something for the good of the country. It is no matter what it may cost in blood or treasure the Union must be preserved. [Cheers.] We are here to find ways and means to give our President the money and men which he has called for, and everything which gets in the way of this great Union track must be put down. [Cries of "Down with the *Herald*."] We want all the States and mean to have them, but our business now is to thrash them. That we'll do, and then take them by the hand until they cut up another caper. In one respect we should follow the example of the Southerners—that is, we should be united as one man, present but one front, have but one voice. He deprecated the disgrace of the draft, and pleaded earnestly for volunteers, one of which is worth two drafted men. He insisted that all the wealthy men who own gas stocks, and all other kinds of stocks, should come forth and say we'll take care of the wives and families of all who go to the war. [Applause.] He said that Brooklyn has furnished more men than any other section of equal size in the Union. Now I will make a speech that will make you shout from the bottom of your stomachs. Mr. Peter Rice says he'll give $500 for the support of the families of those who go to the war. [Cheers.]

Mr. E. L. Northrup was then introduced, and made an effective speech, introducing a letter from Major Mayo, written to the citizens of Brooklyn some years since, abounding with patriotism and Union doctrine.

Mr. Northrup was followed by

CAPT. HOPKINS,

of the Third Senatorial Regiment. He said he wanted 100 men to follow him into the battle-field—volunteers; not drafted men. He was here to-night to enroll the names of the patriots who would follow him, who would at once put down their names, and accept the bounty of $250.

Mr. Marcus Moore followed in a patriotic strain, and was succeeded by

W. E. GALE,

of Brooklyn, who said that heretofore he had spoken in a partisan sense, for some party, but being out of that business now, he wished to say that the citizen who wasn't out of it was a traitor. [Cheers.] There should be no party which believed in anything save the Union and the Constitution. The man that we are after now, is the man who loves his country. He pitched with merciless sarcasm into the sneaks who are querying, with piteous accents—"Do you think we'll succeed?" As for England's interfering, all I've got to say is, she interfered once before, and backed down. [Laughter.] There's only one way to put down this rebellion, and that's by force of arms. There's no such thing as compromise. [Cheers.] Show me a patriot who wants to compromise, and I'll show you a traitor. I hate, of all men, a traitor, whether he lives North or South, and, of the two, the meaner lives at the North. We should take the ground that these people are our personal enemies, treat them so, and put down the rebellion in less than six months. As one who had something to do with putting the Administration in power, he demanded an live and hearty and vigorous prosecution of the war. [Applause.] A war policy is needed. We want to give them bally-hoo, just as they are trying to give it to us. They go in for the struggle, life or death, and I want to go in the same way; and I believe there is no idol in the army or out but the Union. And the General who declines to do his duty, let us decline to honor him.

Mr. Millard, Mr. Kingsland, Mr. Bowden, and others, for whose efforts we have not room, spoke well and to the point.

The gathering at this stand was large, enthusiastic, and intelligently demonstrative, and doubtless much good will result from its proceedings.

STAND NUMBER THREE.

This stood on Remsen-street, was much the handsomer of the two side stands, and was brilliantly illuminated with clusters of gas lamps and beautifully decorated with festoons of the National colors and other gay flags. The superb building of the Brooklyn Gas Company close by, was also handsomely lighted on its whole front and an immense American banner was suspended from its upper windows across the street.

At 7½ P. M., the meeting was called to order by Ex-Mayor George Hall, who reminded the audience that the present meeting was but a continuation of the gathering which the storm on Monday evening had dispersed. Mr. Hall proceeded in a few remarks to allude to the evil tidings of the hour from the seat of war, and the imperative call of the country for success.

The South was fighting with the utmost desperation. Her leaders knew that they are struggling with the halter about their necks, and their efforts are efforts for existence. With a bitter denunciation of the rebels and their aims, Mr. Hall concluded.

A fine band, stationed near the platform, performed the "Star-Spangled Banner," and the crowd, which had previously been respectable in numbers, meanwhile swelled to large proportions.

The first speaker introduced was the

HON. JAMES HUMPHREY,

Who said in substance that he felt oppressed in undertaking to address his fellow-citizens on so momentous a theme at so critical a moment, for that man who could bring himself up to the pitch of feeling that silently filled every bosom in that multitude must be an orator indeed. While he was crossing the ferry from New-York but an hour before, he had heard a group of citizens discussing the terrible news of the day, and among them the exclamation was loudly and repeatedly made that all this loss of blood and treasure was more than the negro was worth! [Strong expressions of assent and dissent in the audience.] While he, too, regretted that all this vast expenditure of life and means should be necessary, he could not pass by the great error under which so many really or seemingly labor in reference to the object and purpose of this war. He would, therefore, adopt the exclamation he had repeated as the theme and end of the remarks he had to make. Mr. Humphrey hereupon proceeded in an elaborate and prolonged argument to show that those who believe this to be a war for the negro, are either woefully mistaken or wilfully perverted the truth; that primarily the war had no reference to the status of the black population of the South, although Slavery is, in one sense, the very root of the rebellion; that the contest is waged in defence of the principles of Republican liberty and the idea of Democratic Government; that the statesmen of the South, wedded as they all are to the slaveholding interest, and educated in their views by it, with the leading and controlling classes there, been gradually and almost unanimously coming to the conclusion that free representative government is a failure, and that a stronger one—an aristocracy sustained by the sword—must take its place; that such aristocratic Governments have always been the worst of tyrannies, crushing the so-called "inferior" or laboring classes beneath their feet; that such is the very spirit of the slaveholding aristocracy of the South, accustomed to dispose absolutely of the sweat and life of millions; that they even now drive the "poor white trash" of their own section into the ranks, and compel them to pour out their blood for them, the superior caste, and that their success would be the signal for the immediate reduction of the labor of the North to the same condition of dependence and serfdom. Finally, and as the deduction of this chain of reasoning, that the present great conflict is a death-struggle between labor and capital on this Continent. The theory of European aristocrats is, and long has been, that capital owns labor, and the triumph of the Slavocracy here would degrade the entire toiling mass of our countrymen to the condition of the Spartan Helots.

The eloquence and force with which the speaker advanced and urged this logic were repeatedly and vehemently cheered, and his emphatic declaration that the war is not for the negro, elicited continued expressions of assent.

Mr. Humphrey terminated his able address with a glowing picture of the grandeur and power of the Union undivided, and its pitiable condition before the world when dismembered. Such should not be its condition, he said; the nation shall be kept together; these great institutions shall not, by our apostacy, be subverted. If to save it costs the life and treasure of this whole generation, this Union shall not fall! Let this generation of men place itself to-day in the Thermopylæ of the world, and if needs be perish ere one stripe shall be erased or one star obscured upon the National escutcheon! [Tremendous and prolonged cheering.]

The speaker closed with a stirring appeal to all present to fill up the ranks of our decimated armies and to push on the war until, if it must be done, the institution of Slavery be forever extinguished and the slaveholding race of the South exterminated, and their region sown with the seeds of a new and loyal race. [Vehement applause.]

The Chairman, in again coming forward, begged to say that he would not be understood as having expressed discouragement at the untoward news. He not only felt no fear of the puny South, but was equally defiant of France and England combined, if they dared to come against us. This declaration elicited renewed and general applause.

The Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Clark was the next speaker presented, but as we have reported his speech at another stand, we omit further repetition. His concluding avowal that he was half inclined to accept Gen. Sigel as Dictator created no little sensation, and oddly enough was most vehemently and continuously cheered by the crowd, of which a large number were Irishmen, as their accents and exclamations indicated.

S. B. Chittenden, Esq., followed after repeated cries for him, and "Hoxie" had forced him to come forward. Although suffering from a severe cold, Mr. Chittenden very earnestly and impressively urged action immediate, untiring and complete. The North, he said, had been playing while the South had been working. Never had our fashionable watering-places been more crowded, never had frivolity known more numerous or more reckless votaries, never had all the scenes of gay amusement been patronized than now, when every man, woman and child in the land should be up and doing, in this dire extremity, to save their country. This war, said the speaker, is new revelation to us—it must be made so to the world. Twenty millions of men can subdue six millions, and we must do it. [Tremendous plaudits.]

COL. CROSS,

Who organized the first Long Island regiment that went to the war, was introduced, with terms of eulogy, as one who had gone through the smoke and carnage of many battle-fields, for the Union, and was received with tokens of popular favor—the First Long Island, or Sixty-seventh New-York Regiment, being a crack Brooklyn corps. The gallant Colonel gave a brief history of the inception of the rebellion, and, as a former Douglas Democrat, denounced the course of the South at the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions of 1860. Rebellion had long been determined, *and the Democratic Party was defeated by* Southern conspirators for that result. Let there, then, be but two parties to-day, viz: those who are for and those who are against the country! [Cheering.] The speaker then urged serious and solemn action, enlistment and fight, instead of public meetings and hurrahing. Those who stood there shouting for the flag, should see it through the bloody haze of the hard-fought field to know its full value. Those who fancied that the Southerners are weak, are cowards or are poorly led, are wretchedly deceived. They fight with fearful desperation; even their new conscripts come on in the charge like lions, and such are their present exertions that we must do our best to defeat them. Col. Cross closed with a renewed appeal to all able-bodied men then present to shoulder their muskets and go forth against the foe.

Joseph Hoxie, Esq., in response to numerous calls, next took the stand, and in very earnest and affecting words, while with bitter anathemas upon the South, implored his hearers to come forward to the struggle. We have reported his remarks at another platform.

D. P. Barnard, Esq., and Mr. Parsons, of the Board of Education, each spoke for a few minutes, and shortly after 10 o'clock the throng dispersed.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Flag of Truce—Arrival of the Family of Ex-President Tyler—Sickness in the Rebel Capital—Another Iron-Clad.

Fort Monroe, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

The flag of truce has just arrived from Aiken's Landing (steamboat *Mary Benton*.) They took up Capt. McCormick, the noted privateer, who captured the propeller *Fanny* at Hatteras Inlet, nearly a year ago. He has been privateering most of the time during the war, and I am informed he has been twice captured and paroled. He was last captured at Newbern, N. C.

The *Mary Benton* brought down the family of Ex-President John Tyler, consisting of Mrs. Tyler and six small children. They are on their way North from City Point.

A lady from Richmond also came down, and says there is much sickness at Richmond, that the city is quite deserted. She heard nothing said of the late battles. The rebels are very confident of doing great execution with their iron-clad gunboats, when completed. No papers were brought down.

Union Pacific Railroad.

Chicago, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and on motion proceeded to the election of permanent officers. George W. Cass nominated Wm. B. Ogden, of Illinois, President, who was chosen by acclamation. H. V. Poor, Secretary, T. W. Alcott, of New-York, Treasurer, were unanimously elected. Senators McDougall, Lane, Doolittle, and all the members of Congress present, were invited to seats in the Convention. After the appointment of a Committee of one from each State represented, and one from the Commissioners were appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to arrange the business of the Convention.

Cricket—Departure of Another Massachusetts Battery.

Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The New-York cricketers arrived here this morning, *via* Norwich and Worcester, quartering at the Bromfield House. They commenced their match at East Cambridge, against a selected eleven from the Boston, Lowell and Fall River Clubs, six of whom are Americans. The Massachusetts cricketers showed themselves first-rate batters and fielders, as well as the New-Yorkers.

After a fine contest by both sides, the score stood this evening as follows: Massachusetts—First innings, 55; second innings, 57; and five men to go in. New-York—First innings, 64. The game will be resumed to-morrow.

The Ninth Massachusetts Battery left this afternoon for the seat of war.

New-York State Politics.

Clifton Springs, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The Democratic Convention for the First District of Ontario was held here this afternoon. James O. Sheldon, of Geneva, was elected delegate to the State Convention. A resolution expressing preference for Horatio Seymour for Governor, was unanimously adopted.

From Nova Scotia.

Halifax, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The *Asia* sailed for Boston at 6 o'clock this evening. W. S. McNeil, of Halifax, died on board.

A Cape Breton paper says that the gunboats *Medea* and *Nimble* have sailed to intercept the steamer off Cape Race for dispatches [illegible] at St. Johns, N. F.

FROM HILTON-HEAD.

Deserters from Savannah—Condition of the Rebel Forces—Failure of the Rebel Battery—The Nashville again Successful in Running the Blockade—Traitors in Camp.

Our Special Correspondence.

Hilton-Head, S. C., Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1862.

Three deserters from the rebel army came down from Savannah four days since, and are in custody of Capt. Van Brunt, the Provost-Marshal at this point. They are Northern men, one from Philadelphia, one from Chicago and one from Providence, R. I., and are evidently in high glee at having escaped from a service into which they were impressed, and which of late has been rendered unendurable by "short commons," and hard duties. I had a conversation with them, from whom I obtained a little information which may be of interest. They estimate the number of troops in and around Savannah at about 5,000, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Mercer, of Tennessee. Many of the soldiers are sick with remittent fevers and a few cases of yellow fever had shown themselves in the City, one of which, that of a private in the First Georgia Regiment—a member of the company to which these deserters belonged—had proved fatal. The condition of the entire force, in consequence of sickness, want of medicines and proper food, is said to be spiritless, and a feeling of disgust at the rebellion is supreme.

Respecting the ram *Fingal*, their concurrent testimony is that our late alarm was groundless. She is not yet ready for action; and, although the work of plating her is still progressing, in their opinion some months will elapse before she can be finished. One of these men had seen her a few days prior to his leaving Savannah. He had also seen the floating battery, and his statement respecting her fully confirms what had been previously told us by negroes. She leaked at such a rate that two steam-pumps had to be used to keep her free; until, finally, all hope of making her useful was abandoned, when her guns were taken away, and she lies water-logged at the levee. The steamer which our scouts took to be the ram under way he believes was the river boat *St. Johns* making her bi-weekly trips to the Savannah Salt-Works, which are situated down the river in the direction of Fort Pulaski. At a distance her appearance would be very apt to mislead us into the belief that she was a mischievous craft.

The *Nashville*, with a full load of Enfield rifles, ordnance and drugs, ran the blockade of Warsaw Sound, as nearly as these men recollect, about six weeks since, discharging her cargo within seven miles of the city, and is now laden with cotton, watching a chance to get out again. Indeed, she made an attempt to escape ten nights ago; but her pilot ran her aground, for which he is suffering imprisonment. Now, however, she is again afloat. The steamer *Emma*, one of Tatnall's mosquito fleet, is also cotton loaded, and will attempt to get by Pulaski some dark night, and make for Nassau. The men give the names of William Hott, James Williams and William Peck. By forging a pass, permitting them to shoot cattle on Wilmington Island, they deceived the pickets, and got safely over to Fort Pulaski, bringing their rifles with them.

Among our matters of local interest is the arrest of Dominick Bonald, James Woods, Marcus Gunn and John Dale, employes in the Quartermaster's Department, who had been making themselves offensive by uttering treasonable sentiments against the Government. The proof against them was clear, and by *order of Gen. Hunter they are sentenced, until it be his pleasure to release them, each to wear a ball* and chain and to hard labor in the Provost-Marshal's department. Their cases present features of an aggravated kind, and the promptness of Gen. Hunter in dealing out justice will check other manifestations of treason among the laborers in the service of the Government.

The steamer *Karnak*, formerly of Cunard's line, running between New-York and Nassau, put into this port last Sunday evening in distress. She ran ashore last April on one of the Bahama Keys, and, being badly damaged, was sold to speculators in New-York for $1,000. Her machinery was taken out, and an English steamer at Nassau was engaged to tow her to New-York. This steamer, the name of which has escaped my mind, got the *Karnak* somewhere in the latitude of Charleston, and there, without warning, cut her adrift. The wind was blowing strong and fair for Port Royal, and the *Karnak* spreading what sail she could, shaped her course hither. She narrowly escaped wreck in attempting to run over the bar at the entrance of the harbor, for there was little more than three fathoms of water beneath her when one of our pilots went on board. The vessel now lies at our Quarantine ground, in a helpless condition; but arrangements will probably be made for towing her to her destination. The steamer which had the *Karnak* in tow is thought by many to have been one of the British vessels which rendezvous at Nassau for the purpose of running the blockade.

The steamer *Delaware*, which left here four weeks since, with Gen. Terry and Staff, on a voyage of inspection to our posts along the coast as far as Key West, returned, yesterday, with a case of yellow fever on board in a convalescent stage. The vessel, of course has been placed in strict quarantine, and no apprehensions are felt by our medical authorities for the safety of our troops.

Thursday, Aug. 28—10 P. M.

P. S.—The gunboat *Magnolia* arrived to-day from a cruise, bringing intelligence to Admiral Dupont of the total loss of the steam frigate *Adirondack*, Capt. Gansevoort, on the morning of Saturday, the 23d inst., at Man-of-War Point, Abaco Island, about 100 miles north of Nassau. No particulars of the disaster were forwarded. Capt. Gansevoort stated in his dispatch, that his men were all safe, and had taken refuge upon a small island in the vicinity of the wreck. He was of opinion that his armament could be saved. The gunboat *Canandaigua* will leave here to-morrow morning to bring away the shipwrecked crew, and everything of value that can be saved from the wreck.

Persons at the North who have written to friends here must not be surprised at receiving no answers to some of their letters. The *Connecticut* brought us dates from the 19th to the 22d of August, and the dates previously received were up to the 12th, consequently, we have six days' mail unaccounted for. The mail bags were probably put on board a steamer, up for Port Royal, whose destination was afterwards changed.

Two mounted couriers, employed between headquarters and the outposts on Hilton Head Island, have been found dead on the road within a night or two. One, named Edward Hickok, a corporal of the Sixth Connecticut Regiment, it is quite likely might have been killed by falling from his horse, as he was discovered, face downward, in a pool of water, with his neck broken. The other, named John Dennings, belonging to the same regiment, was killed by a bullet. The Provost-Marshal has the case under investigation, and, doubtless, will develop whether we have rebel spies among us or not.

It is with very great pleasure that I am able to announce that Capt. Chas. E. Fuller, late Chief Quartermaster of this Department, who was placed under arrest on the 1st of July, was to-day unconditionally released. No charges have been preferred against Capt. Fuller, and his sudden restoration to duty must have satisfied Gen. Hunter that there was no ground upon which to base them. His release and restoration to duty will gratify his numerous friends in this Department and elsewhere, whose confidence in his probity and rectitude has never for a moment been shaken. H. J. W.

Commencement of Brown University.

Providence, R. I., Wednesday, Sept. 3.

At the Commencement of Brown University, to-day, the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on A. R. Meserve, of New-Hampton, N. H., and on Hon. W. P. Sheffield, of Newport, and the degree of LL.D. on Judge Staples, of this city.

The speaking at the dinner was wholly on the war. Eloquent speeches were made by Gov. Washburne, [illegible] Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts; Gov. Berry, of New-Hampshire; Gov. Sprague, Hon. R. P. Thomas, of Massachusetts, and others. The spirit of all was to prosecute the war to the end, with men and courage, and the use of all our powers.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

The Students on the Great Question of the Day—War Meeting—Speeches by Professors, Gov. Olden of New-Jersey, Dr. Magill of the Theological Seminary, and Others—Students Enlisting—Formation of an "Independent Artillery Company," &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

College of New-Jersey, Princeton, Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1862.

Notice having been given, on the afternoon of Aug. 29, that a war meeting would be held in the Gymnasium, at 7½ P. M., at that hour the students assembled there, en masse. The Gymnasium was finely decorated with the National colors; and at the hour named, Mr. C. F. Clark took the chair, and Mr. E. Vanderpool was appointed Secretary. It was then moved and carried that a committee of one from each Class be appointed to draw up resolutions and hasten enlistments. The Committee were as follows: F. Reeder, Class of 1863; Jacobus, 1864; Verdant Green, 1865; Wyckoff, 1866. The resolutions of the Senior Class were then called for and read; and, no objection having been made, were adopted. Likewise those of the other Classes. After the reading of the resolutions, members of the several classes were called upon to make a few remarks. The following named gentlemen made speeches: Seniors—Reeder, Hamilton, Hayt, Cox, Miller, Schriskie; Juniors—Vanderpool, Fuller, Stearns; Sophomores—Petty and Converse; also, Mr. J. Jones, of the Class of 1862.

Others were then introduced who delivered appropriate and stirring addresses. The members of the different classes were then requested to sign their names to their several rolls, and with the following gratifying result: 24 seniors, 23 juniors, 19 sophomores, and 10 freshmen.

The meeting then adjourned, when it was proposed that music be procured and a procession be formed entirely of students to perambulate the several streets. The procession then formed, and the following gentlemen were detailed as Marshals: Senior, F. Reeder; Junior, Fuller; Sophomores, Verdant Green; Freshmen, ——. The procession marched now to the stirring notes of the "fife and the drum," now the music of their own clear voices singing the good old songs of Nassau, and "The Girl I Left Behind Me." After marching and countermarching, the students finally directed their steps towards the residence of Gov. Olden, and halting, such a shout arose as shook the branches of the stately evergreens, as they were never shaken before. Silence having been in a measure restored, the Governor came forward and spoke as follows:

Gentlemen: I thank you for the honor shown me. I have just arrived from Trenton, where I have been during the past week, busily engaged in business of importance, and am very weary. I hope, therefore, you will excuse me from addressing you this evening.

With three cheers for the Governor, the happy procession were again in motion, and with songs and jokes marched on. Arriving at the house of Dr. Magill, he was called upon, and spoke substantially as follows:

He was very happy to meet us. He felt very glad to learn that we were making such strong efforts to preserve the Union. The best way, he said, for you to preserve the Union, was to obtain a good sound education. You will be needed after the war. The literary and scientific training which you receive here is better than the military education which you receive at West Point. I would rather have it than a West Point education. Gentlemen, I bid you good evening.

Dr. Magill having retired, we marched onward amid the beating of drums and singing and cheering of the students, to the residence of Mr. Hageman, who gave us a short, pithy and patriotic address.

Then came the street in which reside most of the Professors of the College. Prof. Cameron was first called upon, but a gentleman answering the call, very politely informed us that "He was very sorry to say to the gentlemen that Prof. Cameron was not at home." As a compensation, in part, he would propose three cheers for the Union. The "Three cheers" were given with a hearty good will, and again the order "Forward, march!" was given. Prof. Giger did not respond. Prof. Stephen Alexander, being called on, made some very eloquent and stirring remarks. Our venerable *Prexes* was next requested to "hold forth." On mounting the rostrum he said that he feared our minds were not in the condition in which they ought to be in view of the coming Sabbath. He would address us at the Chapel the next morning.

Dr. Maclean was too unwell, so our next speech was to be obtained from our much respected Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Dr. Atwater, who said that he presumed that this exhibition was in consequence of the recent cheering news from the seat of war. He was happy to witness this exhibition of such patriotism among the students. He hoped that this struggle would soon come to a happy termination, and that the country would soon be restored to its former peace and greatness. Other remarks after the same strain were delivered, and the Doctor retired amid the applause of the audience. After a short interim the students disbanded, being gratified with the speeches, with the result of the meeting, and with each other.

Thus ended the war meeting at Nassau Hall. A *delegation of students went to Trenton yesterday*, and held an interview with the Governor concerning the matter of accepting the Student Company as an "Independent Artillery Company." The Governor gave them every encouragement. We understand that the "Independent Artillery Company" intend to solicit the cooperation of other colleges North of Mason and Dixon's line, to aid in raising the required number, 154. When that number is obtained the company will go into camp, and, after drilling, will enter the arena.

[Advertisement.]

Last day but two of Gen. Tom Thumb and Commodore Nutt at Barnum's Museum. They have been drawing crowded houses, but must leave Saturday night for Boston. So if you fail seeing them this week, you will be too late.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Marion, for New-Orleans—Mrs. A. Robert and servant, S. Fernow, E. Stapleton, George W. Chapman, J. W. Van Slyck, M. Mandel, R. Kean, A. Ensminger, F. [illegible], J. E. Towell, G. W. Griffin, A. Ramboury, F. Maniere, J. W. Black, S. Lecho, Henry Abraham and lady, A. Lachemeyer, N. Steele, C. H. Conant and servant, C. Grossinger, M. Schomberg, T. D. Clausman, Mrs. A. Lewis and 2 children, Mrs. Swift and 3 children, Henry E. Robinson, Morris Greenwall, J. A. Burke, Capt. A. Bendean, Martin Burke, lady and infant, Mrs. W. de Buyset, F. Henrion, C. Henrion, C. Lambert, J. W. Hughes, G. W. Brush, G. de Castro, R. Bosworth, R. N. Shackland, Jno. J. Hand, John Haight.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—W. E. Barron, J. Barron, Miss Banks, B. Castaneo, A. P. Dennison, wife and infant, J. Bolado and wife, [illegible], Lieut. C. J. McDougall, U. S. N., P. Magnotto, Wm. Far[illegible], wife and 2 children, Mrs. Krayenhagan, C. Newhouse, W. Miller and daughter, E. Rhoda, Mrs. M. E. Emmerson, Mrs. D. Henan and child, M. Gardiner, wife and 2 children, Charles H. Lunt, S. L. Palmer, wife and infant, [illegible] and wife, Dr. E. H. Pardee, wife and child, Mrs. J. V. Watson, J. Bell, H. Swallow, John Hooper, Mrs. M. Beatson and 2 children, T. H. Bordley, U. S. N., W. S. Pease, Mrs. A. Duvos, Mrs. T. Sargent and 2 children, D. W. Dodge, C. H. Swain, wife and infant, Miss A. Meader, F. C. Donnelly, W. H. Roker, L. Thompson, T. Bennett and wife, E. A. Ogden, D. McDaniel, wife and child, Dr. McRae, J. F. Perry, Mrs. Lane, L. Kennedy and wife, E. E. Kennedy, P. Verplank, Jr., W. H. Farrar, W. Vannandt, T. W. Glasgow, wife and 2 children, T. T. Rupping, Wm. S. Rupping, F. E. Kingston, A. C. F. Della Torre, J. C. Jongbaum and wife, Capt. E. Pierson, S. Murphy and wife, C. J. Fox, Mrs. Wallace, Miss Manchester, sister and brother, M. Caranza, M. Jauregui, F. Pinto, G. Asker, M. B. Meigan, H. H. Meigan, J. G. Oldner, P. Ryan and wife, J. F. Bateman, Dr. Hine, P. Johnson, bearer of dispatches; Mrs. Rief and infant, Miss C. Bally.

In bark H. L. Rutger, from Montevideo—Capt. Lord, of ship G. W. Bourne, condemned.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 30 | Sun sets.... 6 29 | Moon sets.... 3 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 52 | Gov. Island.. 4 41 | Hell Gate.... 6 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3.

Cleared.

Steamship Zara, (Br.,) Jay, Matamoras, J. H. Oelrichs & Co.

Ship Arey, Starkey, San Francisco, Wm. T. Coleman & Co.

Barks Wilkie, Blanchard, Glasgow, E. P. Buck & Co.; Richard Cobden, (Brem.,) Birchof, Antwerp, Hennings & Gosling.

Schooners Tranquil, Seaman, ——, H. S. Rackett; M. Sewall, Gulliver, Portsmouth, N. H., Brett, Son & Co.; Maryland, Stout, Perth Amboy, N. L. McCready & Co.; Hume, Phinney, Boston, Baker & Dayton; E. H. Weston, Spicer, Beaufort, ——; J. B. Litchfield, Crockett, New-Orleans, Metcalf & Duncan; Transit, Chappell, Norwich, ——; Carlos Alberti, (Port.,) Mano, Oporto, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Ivera, (Br.,) Phillips, Dublin, John Jackson; United, Vail, Berwick, C. B. Harvey.

Sloops Mary Gray, Hawley, Uncasville, Smith & Co.; Active, Bolles, Norwich, Conn., C. B. Harvey.

Arrived.

Steamship Baltic, Comstock, Fortress Monroe Sept. 1, with parts of the Twenty-fifth and Thirteenth New-York troops. On the morning of the 1st. inst. the Baltic got on Winter Quarter Shoal, and was detained 14 hours. Part of the regiments were transferred to schooners while the steamer was ashore. She remains perfectly tight.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall Aug. 23, with treasure, passengers, &c., to D. B. Allen. 24th inst., 10 miles S. of Barbuda, spoke bark W. H. Newman, from Rio Janeiro, and bark Wm. [illegible], from [illegible], for New-York.

Steamship Vanderbilt, Lefevre, Fortress Monroe 22 hours, to U. S. Quartermaster. She brings back the Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

Steamer Middlesex, Cox, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Prophet, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Stevens, Rayner, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship City of Brooklyn, Chase, Liverpool July 28, with mdse, to Nesmith & Sons. Aug. 28, passed Cape Race, with the wind from N. E.; 23d, lat. 44 49, lon. 58 40, wind from S. W., passed a fleet of fishermen. Has had light winds most of the passage.

Ship Star of the West, Morrison, Liverpool July 28, with mdse. and 97 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. Had light head winds the entire passage.

Ship John Bunyan, (of Searsport,) Carver, London [illegible] ds., in ballast and with 4 passengers to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Ship Robena, Martin, Newry Aug. 2, with mdse. to Thos. Dunham. Had heavy weather most of the passage.

Ship Delphine, (Prus.,) Prentel, Dublin 35 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool July 22, with mdse. and 220 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Kitty Floyd, (of Portland,) Durham, Liverpool July 31, with coal to Frank & Dearborn.

Bark H. L. Rutger, Bowen, Montevideo July 22, with hides to Baker & Greene.

Bark Henry, Wilson, Marseilles July 7, passed Gibraltar 21st, with mdse. to Geo. Bulkley.

Bark Princeton, Seely, Demerara 16 ds., with old iron, &c., to master.

Brig Byzantium, (Br., of Liverpool,) St. Clair, Bahia 38 ds., with hides, coffee and cotton to Kirkland & Von Sachs.

Brig Lent, Spear, Key West 16 ds., to master. Is anchored in the Lower Bay. The ship Congress, [illegible], would sail next day for New-York, in ballast.

Brig A. C. Merryman, (of Gardiner,) Gray, Key West 8 ds., with cotton to H. Bonner & Brown.

Schr. C. L. Baylis, Lockwood, Aquia Creek, via Fortress Monroe 3 ds., in ballast to master. Sept. 1, at 6 P. M., saw steamship Baltic from Fortress Monroe for New-York, ashore on Winter Quarter Shoals, 7 miles N. of Chincoteague Shoal; lowered the boats and went to her assistance; by the aid of the steamer's boats, took from her Col. Swift and 270 men of the Twenty-fifth Regt., N. Y. S. M., and 85 of the Thirteenth, of Brooklyn. The Baltic went ashore on the 1st inst., at 1 P. M., at about half tide. She is leaking slightly, and has since been got off. Left two other schooners alongside.

Schr. Henry Elliott, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Dart, [illegible] 18 ds., with coffee and logwood to J. E. Whitney & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Yankee Doodle, Van Cleaf, Georgetown, D. C., 7 ds., with coal.

Schr. Edward Slade, Steele, Georgetown 3 ds., with coal for Fall River.

Schr. S. K. Hart, Kent, Bangor, with lumber to T. N. Mayhew.

Schr. Queen of Clippers, (Br.,) Davidson, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers.

Schr. Mabine, Merrill, Machiasport 7 ds., with lumber to T. N. Mayhew.

Schr. M. Sewell, Penney, Port Ewen, with coal for Portsmouth.

Schr. Henrietta, Shaw, Elizabethport, with coal for Salem.

Schr. E. H. Nash, Coto, Machias 6 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Triumph, Lervery, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.

SAILED—Steamships Marion and Creole, for New-Orleans.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. W., and light.

Below.

Ship Java, Daggett, Glasgow and the Clyde Aug. [illegible], to Dunham & Dimon.

Ship Confidence, Cole, Greenock July 29.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer George C. Collins, of the Hartford line, has been sold to the Government, to be used as a transport.

The ship G. B. Lamar, wrecked on [illegible] Island, N. S., had a cargo of 647 tons coal and a few packages of dry goods.

Lewes, Del., Aug. 30—The schr. Clifton, of New-York, Suttler, from Newbern, N. C., with 600 bbls. resin and sutlers stores, for New-York, struck on Cape Henlopen at 12:30 P. M. She is making water, and is bilged [illegible] inches. Should the weather moderate, she may be saved. Her cargo will be saved.

Mr. S. S. Gilpin, of the Merchants' Exchange Reading Room, William-street, has the following telegram:

Boston, Sept. 2.—The schr. Bold Runner, from Boston for Philadelphia, was run into by an unknown brig on Tuesday night, and subsequently went ashore at Provincetown, where she will be a total loss. The mate of the schr., with his wife, got on board the brig.

The brig Pilot Fish, hence 24 for Port-au-Prince, was run into and sunk outside of Boston Light, by schr. J. Baxter, from Philadelphia. The captain of the brig was drowned; rest of the crew were saved by schr. Mary D. Crammer, from Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

British Queen—ship, bound E., was seen, Aug. 19, lat. 49 10, lon. 30 38.

Harriet—ship, of Boston, bound E., was seen, Aug. 14, lat. 47, lon. 40.

Napier—ship, Marshall, hence Aug. 3 for Liverpool, was seen, Aug. 15, lat. 48 10, lon. 41 30.

Foreign Ports.

Callao—Arr. July 29, Am. ship Ocean Telegraph, Chinchas; 31st, Neptune's Favorite, do.; Samuel [illegible], New-York; Detroit, do.; 3d, Vitula, Vancouver's Island; Franklin Haven, Liverpool; Spitfire, San Francisco. 5th, Am. bark Priscilla, London; 6th, Am. ships Reporter, Chinchas; Young Mechanic, San Francisco; Josiah L. Hale, do.; 10th, Castine, Liverpool; John L. Dimmock, San Francisco; [illegible], Chinchas; [illegible], Liverpool; Sld. Aug. 4, Am. ships Young America, [illegible]; Ocean Telegraph, England; 8th, Neptune's Favorite, England; San Domingo, Chinchas; 9th, Detroit, Pisco; Rose Standish, Ambores; 11th, Priscilla, Chinchas; Queen of the East, do.

Valparaiso—Sld. July 17, Am. ship W. [illegible], Guayacan; 20th, Am. bark George and Henry, Caldera; 25th, sloop-of-war Cyane, Coquimbo.

At Montevideo, July 22, ships Kate Sweetland, [illegible], for Liverpool, ldg.; [illegible], hence, for Buenos Ayres, to sail next day. The bark Orchilla, for New-York, sailed on the 23d.

[PER ASIA.]

Arrived from New-York—Aug. 16, Goodspeed, at Tralee; 21st, Caroline Nesmith and [illegible], at King Road; 22d, Florence and Maria, at Queenstown; Neptune, at Deal; N. Boynton, at Greenock.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Aug. 22, Investigator and Industry, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—Aug. 22, Annapolis, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Portland—Aug. 22, Orleans, at Havre.

Queenstown, Sunday, Aug. 24.

Arrived from New-York—Caroline Nesmith, at Bristol; J. McIntyre and Amy Warwick, at Lisbon; Southampton, Neptune's Car and Rhine, at Deal; N. Boynton and J. P. Wheeler, in the Clyde; Immaculate, Maria and Britannia, at Queenstown; Lizzie Hamen, Investigator, Gulf Stream, W. F. Storer, Conqueror, Vanguard and A. E. Thompson, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Savannah, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Bangor—Majestic, at Pill.

Arrived from Eastport—Chandler, Price, Treat and Waredale, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Rockville—Havelock, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Halifax—Gen. Washington, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Cardenas—Aberdeen, at Liverpool.

Mem.—The Brazil, from Liverpool for Bangor, has put into Queenstown with loss of rudder-head.

The Marathon, which put back into Newport on the [illegible] of August, has been sold.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER,

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.